INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
13

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 294 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

INTERNMENT ORDER AGAINST U. P. LEADERS

ALLAHABAD MAGISTRATE'S UKASE.

Congress Offices Raided And Officials Gagged All Over District

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CROWD.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

The District Magistrate has served notices to-day on Babu Pershottamdas Tandon, President of the District Congress Committee, Mr. Sherwani, Vice-President, Messrs. Cheomurti and Lal Bahadur, Secretaries of the District Congress Committee and Mr. Muzaffar Hussain, Secretary, Town Congress Committees, *ordering them to reside in Allahabad and not to leave the Municipal Limits without sanction or to speak at public meetings or publish anything without the permission of the authorities for one month.*

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CROWD.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

Reports have been received of searches in various Tahsil Congress Committee offices of Soran, Meja, Phulpur and Bharwari and the service of Section 144 notices on their Presidents.

It is said that there was some trouble as a result of the search at the Durapur Congress Ashram, but details are lacking.

It is stated that the police were compelled to open fire to frighten away a crowd.—

During the searches last evening, it appears that except for the seizure of some notices relating to the no-rent campaign and a file dealing with complaints, from the office of the Allahabad District Congress Committee, nothing else was taken from other places.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani has been served with a notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C.—A.P.

have penetrated the Kashmir valley also, for Government have considered it necessary to issue a special notification to provide against instigation to refusal or defering payment of land revenue, tax, rate or cess. Offences under the notification have been made cognizable and unbailable and are punishable with imprisonment extending to six months or with fine or both.

SPECIAL POWERS TO POLICE.

Provision is also made to seize and forfeit any newspaper or document instigating non-payment of taxes due and for the police to make house searches for such forfeited documents.

Magistrates will take cognizance of such an offence only if a report in writing is made by the Police officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT EGYPT.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Cairo.—Mahatma Gandhi's visit is arousing enthusiasm in Indian community throughout Egypt. Subscription towards his expenses has realised eight-hundred sterling.

Mahatma who reaches Port Said to-morrow has wirelessed his intention to pay flying visit to Cairo.—Reuter.

ORDINANCE ARREST.

TANGAIL, Dec. 16.

Binayendra Nath Sen, Manager of Educational and Scientific Film Company of Calcutta who has come here on a holiday has been arrested under the new Bengal Ordinance.—A. P.

BRUENING'S EMERGENCY DECREE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Berlin.— Government position has been strengthened by vote of the House Committee rejecting by 321 votes to 256 opposition motion to force convocation of Reichstag to discuss Bruening's Emergency Decree.

Socialists supported Government against Communists, Nazis and German Nationals.—Reuter's Special.

5 MEN TO HANG.

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

Five persons were sentenced to death and seven to transportation for life in what is known as Penkgne Gang case, arising out of rebel activities in the District of Thayetmyo. Of the remaining two accused one was acquitted and the other being a juvenile was sent to Borstal school.

Brigands in Thayetmyo captured two villagers and shot them down in public, set fire to several houses, burnt alive the village headman and retiring with four villagers, murdered them at the outskirts of the village.—A. P.

MORE GAGGING ORDERS

Observing Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

BENARES, Dec. 16.

In connection with the no-rent campaign, an Order under Section 144 C.C.P. has been served on Pt. Bishanbhar Dayal Tripathi, M.A., LL.B., President of the District Congress Committee, Unao, prohibiting him from making any speech for two months in the four tehsils of the District.

It is reported that similar notices have been served on other principal Congress workers and a notice prohibiting no rent meeting throughout Unao District has also been issued.

Unao is one of the five districts where the provisions of the U. P. Ordinance have been enforced.—A. P.

SEC. 144 AGAINST KISAN LEADERS

Mymensingh Arrests

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

It is reported from Mymensingh that the local Government instituted a case under 107 Cr. P. C. against, and issued order under Section 144 upon Abdul Jabbar Palwan Ex-M.L.C. and President District Kisan Samiti which has about 20,000 members throughout the district and several others. When all others were brought to the Court hand-cuffed Mr. Palwan surrendered himself. They have been released on bail.

The case has been adjourned till January 5.

KASHMIR VIES WITH U. P.

Measures To Thwart No-Rent Campaign

SRINAGAR, Dec. 16.

The no-tax campaign seems to

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Dispute Over The Next President

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

There is some controversy in regard to the presidentship of the next session of All-India Muslim League which commences here from 26th instant. It may be stated that the Council of the League, at its last meeting, had selected four names and had authorised the Honorary Secretary to approach the persons concerned. Sir Mohamed Yakub, the Honorary Secretary ultimately got Chowdhury Zaffarullahkhan to consent to preside over the deliberations of the League. Chowdhury Sahib, as is well-known is a Qadiani, and his selection to the League 'gadi' has met with resentment in certain sections of orthodox Mussalmans.

ANGLICISED MUSLIMS.

Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Secretary Jamiat-ul-Ullemas in a letter to Sir Mohamed Yakub, on the subject says: "I am much surprised to hear that Chowdhury Zafarullah's name been proposed for the Presidentship of the annual session of Muslim League. Chowdhury Sahib belongs to Mirzai (Qadiani) party, and is a prominent member of the body about which people, Hindus and Mussalmans, feel that it regards British Rule as a blessing of God. Whatever that party does, it either serves the interests of the British Government or of their own.

OTHERS ARE INFIDELS.

Further that party holds that all those Mussalmans who do not see eye to eye with Mirzai Ghulam Ahmed (head of Qadiani party) are infidels. With the exception of those selected few who have fully adopted the European culture and are devoid of all religious feelings, all other Mussalmans dislike Qadianis and look upon them as outcastes. In these circumstances, it is a direct insult to the Muslim League to elect one of the Qadianis to its Chair. I hope you will fully realise the gravity of situation and allow your better sense to prevail, in the selection of the Chairman. I am anxiously waiting for your reply".

RELIEF FOR JAPANESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA

Cabinet To Despatch Mixed Brigade ?

LONDON, Dec. 16

Tokyo.—Owing to indications that Chang Hsueh Liang is preparing to withdraw Chinese Garrison at Chinchow within the Great Wall, it is learned that proposal to despatch additional division and half of Japanese troops to Manchuria has been dropped.

The Cabinet, however, is considering despatch of a mixed brigade to the leased territory in Liaotung Peninsula in order to provide relief for troops in Manchuria, many of whom are very much exhausted after prolonged operations over a widespread area in Arctic conditions where thermometer is normally many degrees below the freezing point.—Reuter.

"DELHI PACT IS AT AN END"

"Statesman" Beats War Drum

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

The "Statesman" of New Delhi editorially says: "We have every reason for believing that when Mr. Gandhi returns to India, he will not be accepted as negotiator on equal terms with the Viceroy. There is to be no power parallel to the Government of India. That point is definitely, and as we hope, finally decided. The Delhi Pact is at an end. It has been broken not once but a hundred times by the followers of Mr. Gandhi. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has torn it up in the United Provinces. Behrampore treated it with contempt. The contest between the Government and the Congress is now open and declared, and we have not the slightest doubt about the result".

Gandhiji To Visit Cairo ?

NAHAS PASHA'S INVITATION

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Cairo.—Mahatma Gandhi has been invited to visit Cairo by Nahas Pasha, leader of Wafd, on behalf of the Egyptian Nation.—Reuter.

Pt. Malaviya Abandons Berlin Visit

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Paris.—Pandit Malaviya has abandoned his visit to Berlin owing to intense cold.

He will remain here for a few days.—Reuter.

BURMA R. T. C.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Tharrawaddy Pu announced in the Burma Round Table Conference this afternoon that in view of statements of Lords Peel and Lothian Hlaing Pu Trio would reume participation.—Reuter.

PURI CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Tie Between Rejendraprasad & Rajagoplachari

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Dec. 16

About 17 nominations were made from the various Provincial Congress Committees for the selection of President of the Indian National Congress, out of which Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar each got nominations from 14 places, while Dr. Ansari from 12, and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan from 6 provinces.

The General Secretary Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress to be held at Pur has now called upon all the Provinces to send him their final nominations till 31st instant.

Punitive Tax In Chittagong ?

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

It is reported from Chittagong a large number of clerks have been appointed for preparing notices to be served on people of 72 villages in that district asking them to pay punitive tax. . .The tax . . is proposed to be levied on the basis of income.

SEVA DAL CAMP RAIDED IN ROHTAK.

Party Of 200 Lathi Police Rush In.

VIGOROUS SEARCH WHICH LASTED FOR AN HOUR.

'ALL PAPERS 'AND RECORDS REMOVED.

ROHTAK, Dec. 13.

(From A Correspondent.)

A large force of police armed with lathis raided the Hindustani Seva Dal Sainik's Camp at Rohtak on the 10th instant.

The raid was led and directed by the D. S. P. two Magistrates and four Sub-Inspectors, besides plain clothed police.

SEARCH WARRANT.

The party was armed with a search warrant issued by the First Class Magistrate of Rohtak.

The whole police party rushed into the camp and were moving with hurried steps.

RAID LASTS ONE HOUR

There was a thorough search lasting for an hour of the entire Camp, including the Camp Office, Camp Commandant's premises, Campers' Residences, Provision room, Sick room, Kitchen and Water-store room.

Every one was asked to open his bedding. When the police party retired only blank papers and writing materials were left behind. Everything else was removed.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel speaking to a vast gathering on Wednesday at Ville Parle on the occasion of the opening of a Training Camp for Women Volunteers.

"ARMED INSURRECTION TO DETHRONE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA"

Prosecution Address In M. N. Roy Case

ASSESSORS' GIVE DIVIDED OPINION ABOUT GUILT

In M. N. Roy's case Crown Counsel summed up arguments on Wednesday pointing out how Roy from 1920 fomented trouble and laid the foundation deeper and deeper of conspiracy forcibly to drive the British Government out of India.

He pleaded for a deterrent sentence.

Two Assessors Bhogilal and Surajprasad expressed the opinion that the accused was "not guilty" and the other two Assessors Wahid Ali and Sheoprasad held that he was guilty.

Judgment was reserved.—A. P.

JUDGE RESERVES JUDGMENT

CAWNPORE, Dec. 16.

Rai Bahadur Durgaprasad in summing up arguments for the prosecution in M. N. Roy's case referred to the letters sent by Roy to Muzaffar Ahmad, Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta Singaravelu and also to the copies of "Impreccor," "Vanguard," "Advance Guard" and various pamphlets besides large sums of money to the members of the conspiracy and others.

He continued, the accused Manendranath Bhattacharji 'alias' Manebandranath or M. N. Roy 'alias' "Bandoo' was born in Bengal of very respectable through financially poor parents. He was brought up and educated in British India. From 1920 he entertained and preached the ideas and programme set forth in exhibits 9 and 9A. In 1921 he established a conspiracy in India and in 1922 he placed those plans and programme in te form of books and pamphlets which he printed, published and sent in large number to India and established important centres of conspiracy from one end of India to another under various names.

Khansama Union, Socialist Labour Party, Socialist Press and People's Publicity Service were started by the members of the conspiracy, so much so the work of Bombay Provincial Congress was very nearly paralyzed by one member of the conspiracy. Some of Roy's books were reproduced in the different languages of the country. He wanted to return to India but for fear of Law and prosecution he kept away.

The Government prosecutor continued, all the said overt acts were done by the members of the conspiracy in furtherance of the aims and objects of the People's Party established by the conspirators. Law, he said, does not make commission of overt act an essential ingredient for punishing the offence under consideration. But, he added, the conspiracy had gone far ahead, several acts being committed.

Referring to the initial part of the programme he said the members were to disguise themselves as peaceful law abiding workers and in that assumed character enter into every possible peaceful organisation working for the betterment of the country and its people and having so entered should seduce the members to resort to violence to achieve the final goal of the conspiracy. Further members should visit the cultivators and the working classes and win them over and prepare them for violence and commit riots like Chauri Chaura throughout the country.

They held out big hopes with an attractive programme to seduce the peasants and workers in the belief that they would become landlords and have equal status with the aristocracy, mill magnates, merchants, lawyers and others and have their debts discharged without making payment.

The next stage in Roy's programme, he said, was for the peasants and workers to take up arms and rise in revolt from one end of the country to the other and work up a general rising regardless of life and property, with the one object of the forcible driving of the British Government from India.

The final stage of Roy's programme was continued the Prosecution,, to come to India in the name of the proletariat and control and rule the masses on his lines. Armies from abroad were promised to supplement the raw forces of the peasants and workers.

Roy clearly defied the I. P. C. and took full criminal responsibility for his action in some of his letters. Roy, he said, by birth owed allegiance to the British Government, but left India under very shady circumstances to live abroad on his wits only by condemning the peaceful activities of the Congress and other peaceful societies by importing in India a conspiracy calculated to bring the destruction of not only the British Empire in India but also of every man, family of wealth and position and also of the very peasants and workers in whose name he was trying to beguile the people. For these reasons, he concluded, a deterrent sentence should be awarded.

The Assessors' opinion was invited. Two of them expressed the opinion that Roy was "guilty" and two "not guilty". Judgment is reserved.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

The Maharashtra Privincial Conference which was announced to be held on the 26th and 27th instant at Panve, has been postponed. The Conference will now be held on the 2nd and 3rd January next. This change in dates was made in view of Gandhiji's return and the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

The date of the opening of the Swadeshi Exhibition has also been changed from 20th instant to 27th instant. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande will perform the opening ceremony.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First, Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0.
6 Months	.. Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months	.. Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	.. Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

Single Copy, One Anna.
Subscription to Foreign Countries RS. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	.. Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0.
Half-Yearly	.. 3-8	Rs. 4-8.

Foreign:

Yearly	.... Rs. 12.
Half-Yearly	.... Rs. 6

Payment strictly in advance.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant

WANT! EMPLOYMENT?—Apply early with Stamps: GUARANTEED EMPLOYMENTS BUREAU. Kothari Mansion, opp. G. P. O. Bombay. (Largest and Best under European Management).
A 6429

WANTED—The Services of an expert, fully conversant with Cotton Spinning Mill Machineries in all its details to make an inventory of the Machineries of a Cotton Mill at Agra, U. P. either on contract or salary basis. Apply with credentials stating terms to Box No. 1306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R6430

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE GENTLEMEN with winning demeanour as DISTRICT AGENTS on liberal commission terms. Good prospects for right men. Plans attractive, premium rates almost lowest in India and privileges to policyholders unique. Apply to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Largest Life Office of the Continent of Europe. Head Office for India: Qutab Road, Delhi Post Box No. 117.
3848 C.

POST—INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—Must possess 10 years' experience of Police work. Expert in investigation and C. I. D. work. Salary up to Rs. 400/- p.m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applicaions will be considered, before 15th December, 1931, to the Army Minister, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 3956

Houses & Flats To Let

OFFICES on ground floor of TELEPHONE BUILDINGS, Home Street, Fort, to let from 1st February, 1932. Area approximately 3643 square feet. Apply SECRETARY, Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd., Bombay.
C 4082

Wanted.

WANTED—Enthusiasts to win cash prizes at leisure in competitions. Apply to NATIONAL BUSINESS BUREAU, Conjeeveram
R6426

Profession

SOLVE YOUR WORRIES.

CONSULT THE GREAT WONDERFUL Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY to solve your difficulties, worries and diseases. For Rs. 6 he will read and give spiritual answers in writing for three questions on your paper, while returning in your pocket. Now he is in WAKEFIELD HOUSE, Ballard Estate, opposite New Custom House, Bombay.

(Questions by post please give your approximate age and on Saturdays ask for his spiritual rate (ps. Phone 23350).
P. R6341.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS—SIMPLY STATE YOUR TIME and date of birth or writing letter. One year life-reading with character, Re. 1, Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive, Rs. 10. Mr. P. K. Ghose, M.A., B.L., Calcutta, writes:—"The results are most accurate, etc". Beware of imitations. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt.
P R 6349

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 13TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 17th December 1931 at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1931.
*(2) To sanction dividends on Preference and Ordinary shares.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1932 and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To sanction bonus to the staff.
(6) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 11th December 1931 to 10th January 1932 both days inclusive.

*Preference and Ordinary Shares dividends if sanctioned will be payable on and after 10th of February 1932 to those Shareholders whose names stand in register of the Company on 11th December, 1931.

The following letter has been received from Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh, a member of the Company:—

"I am going to propose to appoint Messrs. DALAL & SHAH as Auditors of the Company in the next General Meeting to be held in December in place of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., of which please take note"

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1931.
4000

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

About 300 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in Public Auction at Fraserpet on 27th January, 1932, at 1 p.m.

Fraserpet is 56 miles from Mysore on the Mysore-Mercara Road.

For further particulars, please apply to the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara.

Mercara.
10th December, 1931.
4074

Public Notices.

INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE.

ACT No. VIII of 1929.

(Passed by the Indian Legislature)
(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st October, 1929.)

NOTICE CALLING FOR TENDERS FOR SELLING DEPOTS OF SOFT COKE.

In order that Soft Coke may be available to every householder desirous of using this domestic fuel, the INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE have decided to open Selling Depots at Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Benares, Allahabad and Madras.

The Selling Agencies will be given to responsible Fuel Dealers, preference being given to local inhabitants.

The Coke and the land for the Depot will be provided by the Committee.

The Agents will have to sell the Coke to the public at a rate to be fixed by the Committee and they will be remunerated on a commission basis.

The Depots will be situated at prominent places and the Committee will consider recommendations in this respect from the Selling Agents.

The cost of the staff necessary for running the Depot will be borne by the Selling Agents who will provide at their own cost the scales, weights, bags, lights, and the necessary requisites for working the Depot. The subsidiary fuel necessary for igniting Soft Coke and suitable Sagris or Ovens should also be kept.

The Selling Agents will be solely responsible for the Coke and for the sale proceeds of the same.

The Selling Agents will be required to furnish Security of Rs. 500 in cash with two personal sureties.

Officers of the Committee will have access to the Depots at all times to verify stocks, check weighments and account books and cash.

A proper account showing the quantity of coke sold, stock in hand and cash will have to be submitted to the Committee monthly.

The Selling Depots may be utilised by the Propaganda Officers for the purpose of demonstration in the use and lighting of Soft Coke.

Agencies will be given for a period of one year with option of further extension at the discretion of the Committee and will be terminable on two months' notice on either side.

The commission expected by the Selling Agents should be stated in the Tender.

Previous experience in selling Soft Coke should be stated.

The Committee reserve the right of forfeiting the Security money of the Selling Agent for misconduct.

The Committee will maintain a minimum stock of 50 tons of Coke at each of the above places.

Tenders are to be addressed in sealed covers to the SECRETARY, INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, superscribed "Tenders for SOFT COKE Selling Agencies" and will be received by him up to 31st January, 1932.

C. S. WHITWORTH,
President,
Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.
Calcutta,
14th December, 1931.
4081

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 875 of 1931.

Re: BHAGATRAM KIRPARAM RALIARAM KIRPARAM and SORILAL GORDHANDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, until lately carrying on business as Hardware Merchants at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay under the name and style of Messrs. Kirparam Raliaram:.....
Debtors.
Ex parte: STANDARD TUBE COMPANY and others ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 15th day of December, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as insolvent's.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
4085

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
Insolvency No. 873 of 1931.

Re: MAHOMEDBHAI FAIZULLABHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: HOOSEINABOO, wife of A. M. Motiwalla and others.
..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 15th day of December, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above named Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
4084

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913,
and
In the matter of J. C. Gammon, Limited.
J. C. GAMMON, LTD. .. Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the order of the said High Court, dated the 4th day of December, 1931, confirming the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rupees 6 lakhs and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the above Act was registered by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, on the Fifteenth day of December, 1931.

The said Minute is in the words and figures following, viz:—

"The Capital of J.C. Gammon, Limited is henceforth Rupees six lakhs divided into 15,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 40 each instead of the original capital of Rupees fifteen lakhs divided into 15,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute all the 15,000 shares have been issued and each of the said shares has been and is deemed to be fully paid up."

Dated this 16th day of December, 1931.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
4083.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients (Multani) Karamchand Ambalal and Company, carrying on business at Abdul Rehman Street, that the services of Tribhovan Keshavji have been dispensed with as from the 10th day of December, 1931, and he is no longer in the employ of our clients and our clients will not be in any way responsible for any transactions entered into with him from the aforesaid date or for any payments made to or receipts given by him and all persons are warned against dealing with him on behalf of our clients.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1931.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.
Attorneys for (Multani)
Karamchand Ambalal and Company.
4080

CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

CASTOPHENE, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles, cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. CASTOPHENE is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

Bombay Stockists:—Messrs. PARAGON PRODUCTS CO., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

K.B. RELE'S
TONIC PILLS
BUILDS NERVES BRAIN & BODY

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All they want is each other—and The King of Crime forbids it.
GARY COOPER and SYLVIA SIDNEY.
IN
"CITY STREETS"
A man and a woman who fight for love—with their lives menaced every moment.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Nautical Musical Melange
IN
WHY SAILORS LEAVE HOME?"
featuring
LESLIE FULLER
The adventures of a sailor who blunders into a Harem.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
IN
'THE LOVE PARADE"
The Roguish Love-Story of a Queen.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD, TARDEO.

Under instructions from Mr. K. N. Chandabhoy and Mr. H. D. Jasoobhoy, the Liquidators of the Siddley Ice Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation) and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. M. M. Cama for properties described in Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on (THIS DAY), THURSDAY the 17th instant at 4 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in eleven lots on the premises at Arthur Road, Tardeo, the following properties owned by the said Company.

Lot No. 1.:—All the right, title and interest of the Company in all that piece of land at Arthur Road, admeasuring about 4365 square yards and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/337 (Tardeo Division) and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3868, 3838 (2) and Street Nos. 9 to 11 and 9A and 11A and bounded on the West by Arthur Road, on the North and East by the property of Hatimbhai Gulamhusein and on the South by the property of Vithaldas Pranjivandas which property is held by the Company under a lease dated 8th May 1911 for 24 years from 1st April 1911, together with all structures, shed and erections built by the said Company and all fittings belonging to the said Company and other articles and things thereto.

Lot No. 2.—Ice Plant stated to produce 6 tons of ice per day together with necessary machinery.

Lot No. 3.—Tools and implements.

Lot No. 4.—One Lathe by Mund & Co., with shafting and pulleys with 2 horse power electric motor.

Lot No. 5.—10 Cast Iron and Wrought Iron pulleys.

Lot No. 6.—1 Centrifugal pump.

Lot No. 7:—4 Water Tanks

Lot No. 8, 9 & 10.—Workshop, Office and Bungalow Furniture.

Lot No. 11.—1 Garden Pump and 1 Test Pump.

For further and fuller particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Liquidators at their Office at No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE GOODS, FIGURES, STATUES, FOUNTAINS ETC., SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will (THIS DAY) (THURSDAY), the 17th instant at 3-0 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in different lots at their rooms valuable marble goods such as figures of St. Anthony Sacred Heart, Lady of Lourdes, Krishna, Venus de Milo, Laxmi, Saraswati, Joan of Arc and others, also statues, fountain, lamp-shade, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

YOUR LUCK IN YOUR HAND

Only Astrology predicted the date of death of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII and the terrible destiny of late Czar of Russia and may other predictions through Astrology. Send us a Post Card with exact time of your writing together with your name and address. And you will be furnished with an accurate account of your forthcoming 12 months, showing among other things your age, Marriage, issues, profits, and loss in business, promotion, reduction, love, happiness and bodily ailment for Re. 1 only. Life reading Rs. 3 only. Directions will also be sent for Unlucky affairs.

N. B.—A reward of Rs. 500 will be given to anyone challenging our statement.

THE CHAMEER OF ASTROLOGY.
P. B. No. 9, Lahore.

TO-DAY AND EVERYDAY.
at 9-30 p. m.

60 Artists | Prof. SHANKARRAO The Monarch of Wild Animals. | 100 WILD & TRAINED ANIMALS

SEE NELSONS' FLYING **TRIO**

Who will Risk their Life in MID-AIR width of 35 Feet and in height of 45 Feet?

3 LADIES & 2 GENTS BALANCING LADDER!!

Our Stars:—Miss NELSON, Miss KATHU, Miss PUNCHI, Miss SCHWARTS, Miss SUCILLA, Miss MAYA Miss JULA, Miss MUNNU.

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS,

MATINEES from 19th Saturday, Dec. 1931 to 3rd Jan. 1932 at 5 P. M.

Nana's Chowk, (Opp. Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade), Grant Road.

CONCERT OF COMPETITION INDIAN MUSIC

Under the auspices of SHRI SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

A CONCERT

of competition between the students (ladies and gents) of various Musical Schools in Bombay will be held under the presidentship of SANGITRATNA

ABDUL KARIMKHAN

AT

BLAVATSKY HALL, French Bridge, Chowpaty, on Saturday, 19-12-31 at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

The rate of the tickets is kept Re. 1 and annas 8 for public benefit.

2ND CONCERT

at the above place on Sunday 20-12-31 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

A Grand Concert by SANGITRATNA ABDUL KARIMKHAN and his students is also arranged.

Rate of Tickets (including tax) Rs. 4. 3. 2. 1. Tickets can be reserved at SHRI SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA, Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 19th DECEMBER.

SAROJ MOVIETONE'S FIRST TALKING & SINGING PICTURE IN HINDI

Shakuntala

With Mr. Asrafkhan (of "Mahapati-Munj" Fame) Miss Najju Begam of Punjab, Miss Zebunissa & Mr Prabhashanker

AT **WEST-END TALKIES** (Lamington Road.

GREAT INDIA INSURANCE LIMITED.

Head Office: 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

A strong Board of Directors headed by Mr. RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review."

A progressive Indian Life Assurance Coy., offering policies on most liberal terms and up-to-date privileges.

For Particulars and Agency terms, please write to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bansilal Building, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

THEORIES OF THE DRAMA.

Greek And Indian.

(BY EMILY HATCH, M.A.)

I

The theories of the ancient drama of the Hindus are all but unknown to the Western World. This is due primarily to the fact that few of the treatises on dramaturgy have been translated from the original and difficult Sanskrit. The theories advanced by Aristotle in the 'Poetics' and the 'Rhetoric' are well known and have been studied extensively. The similarities and contrasts found in these two schools—the Greek and the Hindu—afford a very interesting study.

Sometime during the 2nd century B.C. Bharata wrote the 'Bharatanatyasastra,' a treatise on dramaturgy, which is the foundation for the wealth of Sanskrit drama written during the first eight or ten centuries of the Christian era. The treatise has come down to us imperfectly, due in part to the fact that no commentaries on it were written until the latter part of the 10th century A.D. The book in its thirty-eight chapters deals with the origin and rise of the drama, gives elaborate and minute details for its composition and presentation, and analyzes the purpose of dramatic performances. Only parts of it have been translated.

The next treatise of note, written in the 10th century A.D., is the 'Dasarupa.' It was virtually an abridged edition of the 'Bharatanatyasastra', dealing with the construction of the drama, types of characters and plays, and with the production of sentiment or the purpose of the drama. In 1912, George C. O. Haas made an excellent English translation of this treatise, which is one of the Columbia University "Indo-Iranian Series."

The third book is Mme. E. Hatch in the "Triveni" says the 'Sahitya Darpana,' the Mirror of Composition. It is dated in all probability in 1383 A.D. It is really a book of poetic criticism, discussing the divisions of poetry and its various elements. The chapter on the drama is based on the 'Dasarupa' and much of it is copied verbatim. The discussion of the production of the sentiments, or the purpose of dramatic performances, is very detailed. The English translation of this treatise was finished in 1875 by Pramada-dasa Mitra.

The following study is based on these three Hindu treatises and the two books by Aristotle, 'Rhetoric' and 'Poetics.'

TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

The first difference, which is immediately noticeable, concerns the division of the drama into tragedy and comedy. The Hindus knew no tragedy. To the Greeks tragedy was the highest form of dramatic and poetic art. It received the attention of the people and the magistrates before comedy; its development and origins were known. The development of comedy, we read, escaped their knowledge because it was not at first an object of attention. As tragedy is the most beautiful form of art and must picture the change from prosperity to adversity, it must end in misfortune.

To the Hindus the happy ending was traditional. The principal form of drama is the 'Nataka' which is declared in the 'Sahitya Darpana' to "be abounding with the sentiments of pleasure and pain, as also with a variety of flavours." The extent of the pleasure and pain, however, was limited by two rules: "One should not visibly represent a long journey, murder, fighting, revolt of a kingdom or province or the like, a siege, eating, bathing, intercourse; anointing the body, putting on clothing or the like"; "One should not present the death of the principal character anywhere in the play, but what is inevitable is not to be avoided." These rules were interpreted by the Sanskrit dramatists to mean that the death of the hero or heroine might be reported provided the dead person be restored to life before the close of the play. An incident similar to the death and restoration of Hermione in "The Winter's Tale" would be quite acceptable in a Sanskrit drama provided Hermione's death took place off stage and was only reported.

The story of a Sanskrit drama was to be about some noble or royal person and it was desirable or essential that it end happily and profitably for the hero. The drama might contain as much pleasure as the poet desired. The pain endured, however, could be but momentary and was occasioned by such obstacles in the path of the hero as would cause only temporary delay in the realization of his desires. If any of the prohibited actions were essential to the plot, they might be used provided they were necessary to the ultimate triumph of the hero and were directed to-ward the minor or lowly characters of the play.

In Greek tragedy suffering was a essential element. The Greeks were sensitive to reversals in fortune, to the injustice of the world. The Hindus were just the opposite. The sorrows and sufferings of mankind aroused in them, seemingly, no emotion and no question. Life was dominated by their religion and the happy ending was, no doubt, the outcome of Vedic philosophy. Life never ended but travelled on in its cycle, proceeding either in the upward or downward cycle, from the highest to the lowest, from the lowest to the highest. Each man accepted his lot without murmur as a just fate: whatever he was in the present was due to his actions in a former life. He believed that his life had already been arranged, that nothing could make it different; that no one could help him, that he could offer no assistance to another; and that the lives of his fellow-men were governed by the same principle. The acceptance of such a philosophy precluded any probing into the meaning or ways of life, and the dramatist had no reason and no desire to write tragedies. They wrote pleasing dramas, the outcome of which was always advantageous to the hero. The ending was always happy.

Measured by Aristotle's standards, even Kalidasa, the greatest Indian poet, falls far below the norm of the Greek poets. Measured by standards as enunciated by the Indian theorists, he soars far above all.

PURPOSE OF THE DRAMAS.

The Greek dramas are classified under the divisions of tragedy, comedy and satire. The Sanskrit dramas might be classified as comedies. The classification is divided into ten major and eighteen minor forms which differ somewhat in details, but the entire twenty-seven forms are held to resemble the one called 'Nataka' and to the lay reader they seem very much alike.

The purpose of Greek drama was to arouse the emotions of pity and fear in the minds of the spectators, and cause pleasure thereby. The purpose of the Hindu drama was to give pleasure by arousing in the spectators 'rasa', the flavours or sentiments. The sentiments constitute one of the most interesting discussions in Hindu dramaturgy. Sentiment is defined by the 'Dasarupa' to be the giving of pleasure by a permanent state which is produced from a poem through various elements. The spectator does not see sentiment; it is not emotion. He sees something which arouses in him the remembrance of an experience akin in emotion to that which is being enacted; the response to this gives him a pleasant feeling which is the sentiment. The theory of sentiments is accordingly based on the theory of suggestion and association of ideas: and sentiment is open only to those who have experienced emotion. That is, the spectator can know sentiment only in so far as he has had experiences which will enable him to understand the permanent state upon which the sentiment is founded. These permanent states are eight in number: love, the basis for the erotic sentiment; energy for the heroic; disgust for the odious; anger for the furious; mirth for the comic; astonishment for the marvellous; fear for the terrible; sorrow for the pathetic.

The permanent states are analogous to the passions enumerated in Book II of the 'Rhetoric.' Aristotle devotes lengthy discussion to the passions which the speaker should arouse in the hearer. He analyzes twelve: anger, placability, love and friendship, hatred, fear, shame; impudence gratitude, pity, indignation, envy, emulation. The analysis of these passions include a definition, how and wh they passion is effected, in whom it is aroused, toward who it is directed, who is capable of feeling the passion and under what circumstances. The 'Dasarupa' merely lists the permanent states, giving no definitions or explanations. 'Sahitya Darpana' gives one short paragraph of definition.

The sentiments are closed to all those who have not experienced similar feelings. The passions are open to all. The attempt of the theorists to explain this sentiment is an admirable one to put into words, "that which cannot be described in separate and intelligible terms." Translated into modern terms, the discussion of the sentiments in the ancient Hindu dramaturgies is analogous to present-day discussions concerning the aesthetic attitude, a state of disinterested contemplation. Sentiment might be described as the emphatic response experienced by the spectator when viewing the drama.

ACTION VS. CONDITIONS.

Both dramas are, of course, concerned with imitations. Aristotle emphasizes the point that tragedy is the imitation of actions, that the end of tragedy is the imitating of actions, that tragedy cannot exist without actions. The Hindu drama is the imitating of situations (states or conditions). As the Sanskrit dramas were based on the sentiments, the situations were limited by those which were considered essential to the arousing of the sentiments. Lengthy lyrical passages often proved more effective for this purpose than did logical situations, and action tended to be neglected.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence naiotnal education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Signs Of Progress.

The signs of progress are more than manifest in the theatreland that is increasingly influenced by the city's non-commercial enterprise and talents. Judged by the number of playgoers the commercial stage is, decidedly, losing its hold.

* * *

Bold Enterprise.

The playlet entitled "Saubhagyavati Vidhwa," staged by the "Radio Stars" dispensed with the grotesque convention of employing boys for the part of girls. This would be considered a bold enterprise for the Marathi stage has not, as Syt. Patil observed, on the occasion, yet emancipated itself from the convention. Kumari Shantadevi and Kumari Wadkar, who played with commendable zeal and competence certainly set the pace for progress.

LADY SNOWDEN'S AMBITION.

Make Opera Part Of Nation's Life.

NOT "A SOCIAL STUNT."

Viscountess Snowden has accepted the vice-chairmanship of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate and as the chairman, Mr. Sarvasy, is likely to be in America for some time, she is now virtually at its head.

And now that her husband has left the more strenuous side of political life for the House of Lords, she has decided to devote herself entirely to developing opera in this country.

She outlined to a special correspondent of the "Evening News" her scheme for giving opera of the highest class to all classes of the people in all parts of the country—an ambitious scheme for a vast central opera organisation in London with facilities for giving Londoners a constant supply of opera and the provinces regular touring companies adapted to the taste of the district and the size of the local theatre.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Lady Snowden is anxious to have the co-operation of all opera interests, so that Britain may ultimately come right to the forefront among opera-loving nations.

"In my new post," she said to him, "I shall spend several hours a day at Covent Garden, and I shall also go to provincial centres where our company is playing—I have been to Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Liverpool already—to do all I can to stimulate love of opera.

"I hope that all other opera organisations will co-operate with us, and I know that Sir Thomas Beecham is sympathetic."

LOWER PRICES.

"I am going to organise lecture tours round the country and shall give lectures and speeches myself whenever possible. It is essential to interest people in opera so that they will go to it and love it as it is loved on the Continent.

"If we can get real support from all sections of the community prices will come down, opera will become established on a national basis, and many musicians, singers, and others will find employment. With enough support it will pay its way as it cannot with out a subsidy to-day.

"With houses full and the country supporting its own opera institution I think they could compete in price with talkies and other attractions.

"As for Covent Garden, the head quarters, I would like an international season as a regular feature, giving in addition to opera representative of all nations, one new work each season by a British composer. Part of my scheme is the development of real interest in British opera.

"Opera has never had a show in this country—it has always been a social stunt. I shall work with the help of many distinguished people, to put it on a new basis."

Lady Snowden referred to the link between the Syndicate and the B.B.C., of which she is a director.

"I should like to see the B.B.C. become a Ministry of Fine Arts," she said, "actively interesting itself in and helping on artistic effort."

Music In The Nursery

Begin With The Baby.

When the child of merely average musical ability has been having piano or violin lessons for a couple of years or so, there is often a certain parental disappointment at the apparent lack of real progress. The first enthusiasm has worn off, pieces are not so imple as in early stages and need more work, and the first hints of drudgery have crept in. It is then that the anxious parent begins to wonder whether it is all worth while. "I don't believe Anne is in the least musical. She has such a poor ear for music, even for piano, oughtn't you?" Most definitely, you ought! But the so-called musical ear is not only born but made, and by dint of patient training some children even have it thrust upon them.

The point for the mother to realise is her own share in the matter, for musical training rightly begins in the nursery. The child can learn to listen and enjoy long before he or she need be plunged into the intricacies of a musical instrument. The baby in arms is soothed by gentle singing, and why not choose nursery rhymes to the good old tunes which later the child will recognise almost unconsciously? Very simple folk-songs of good rhythm make a better foundation than the latest popular song-waltz. Two or three things should be remembered when singing to a baby. Sing softly, with a well-marked and steady rhythm and not in too low a pitch. The instinctive rocking of a baby is all part of strong rhythmic sense and acknowledgment of the satisfaction found in regularity of movement.

The next stage brings the baby's own limbs into play, and serves a twofold purpose of passive exercise and rhythmic training. Clapping hands comes a little later. For instance, the mother sings "Three blind mice," and helps the child to clap all through to the same time-pattern (a). Very soon it will be clapped alone when the tune is sung. Then, "What is this, Anne?" and you tap the pattern (a), and Anne says, perhaps, "Mice." or at least sounds to that effect. A very slightly more difficult example would be "Dickory, dickory, dock," and that would be clapped or tapped as at (b). "Baa, baa, black sheep" has four strongly marked phrases, each patterned in the same way (c).

This is, of course, all training on the rhythmic side, but as few children under three years old have any real sense of pitch, that has to be left till later. Meanwhile the tuneful singing of good, simple melodies and gramophone records of the right kind are all helping to build up a capacity for musical attention.—E. L. H.—"Manchester Guardian."

TOLSTOY OF "THE RESURRECTION."

Story Specially Written.

By Fifi's Fox.

The first two instalments of the story of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" was published in the "Sunday Chronicle." The following are its remaining portions:—

Katusha is humming a gay little peasant song. She is at the washstand in Dmitri's room, placing some towels on the rack and taking a cake of soap from its wrapper. Suddenly the door swings open. Dmitri enters with a grand military air, a magnificent, romantic figure in his great-coat over his uniform.

"Katusha!"

"Dmitri!" breathlessly breathes Katusha. She studies him quizzically for a moment, then rushes into his arms. He kisses her passionately. She disengages herself and backs away with a curious little fear.

"You—you have got mustaches!"

"Aren't you glad to see me, Katusha?"

"Yes, Dmitri Ivanovitch, very glad, but you—you are diffrent."

"Did you like me better when I was a student?"

"I am afraid—a little afraid of the soldier."

"Is it my uniform you fear?"

"I do not know, Dmitri Ivanovitch—but—you have changed!"

Dmitri sweeps her in his arms, smiles down at her in assurance.

"In appearance, perhaps, but not in my heart."

He kisses her again. His passion frightens her, but her love for him is overwhelming. It is a new love she has never felt before. It holds her strangely in its grasp.

"You are still my little Katusha and yet . . . exciting . . . alluring ..... a woman!"

* * *

It is night, Katusha is on her knees before the ikon in her bedroom. Her hair is loose about her shoulders, her face is spiritual; her lips are murmuring a prayer. . . . "Protect him—keep him safe—make me worthy of his great love."

Suddenly she hears Dmitri's voice singing to her. It is a peasant love song—the song they had sung on the hay cart. She rises, crosses over to the window and opens the blinds on the inside; then raises the window.

They sing togeth , softly, 'enderly. Abruptly he stops, seats himself in the window and draws her up close to him.

"Do you love me, Katusha? Your eyes tell me, but I want to hear it from your lips."

"I love you, Dmitri Ivanovitch."

He raises her face, kisses her lips. His passion burns into her soul. Her eyes fill with fear. She pushes him away and pulls down the window.

"Go, Dmitri, please! You must—you must go!"

She grabs the blinds and closes them despite his protests, flings herself on her bed and stares into vacant space.

Outside in the garden, Dmitri paces to and fro, fighting back the evil passion that possesses him. Slowly, a serene composure comes into his face. He begins to sing their little love song, and starts to his room for a night of peaceful slumber.

He passes Katusha's window. The blinds swing open, revealing Katusha disrobing for the night. The song dies on his lips. The evil passion surges back, overwhelming him in an uncontrollable, unquenchable desire.

There is a knock at her door, and a suppressed, pleading voice, "Katusha—Katusha."

"Yes, Dmitri."

"Open the door, Katusha. Just one good-bye kiss!"

"You must go away! Someone will hear you!"

"I may be wounded—killed—I may never see you again! Let me hold you in my arms. Katusha—kiss your lips again—maybe for the last time!"

A key turns tremulously in the lock of the door. The door creaks on its hinges. A gust of wind blows out the candlelight.

FOUTH INSTALMENT.

It is night, several months later; Katusha comes down the stairway in the living room. In her arms is a blanket. She stops at the landing before a picture of the Madonna and the Infant Jesus. Slowly she begins to rock the blanket, crooning a lullaby.

Princess Marya enters the living room and listens. Her vindictive brain grasping Katusha's secret.

"Katucha!"

The words of the lullaby are throttled in Katusha's throat. With confusion she faces Marya.

"For sometime I have watched you go about your work . . . listlessly . . . without purpose."

"I have done my work as best I could."

"I have suspected there was something else—now I am sure of it!"

Princess Sophya enters. Quickly her eyes take in the situation. Her heart goes out to Katusha, but fear of her sister restrains her from interference.

Marya towers over Katusha. Her eyes narrow in bitter hatred. "You will leave this house in the morning!"

"But I—I have no place to go."

"You should have thought of that."

Katusha nervously pulls at the threads in the blanket—tearfully—piteuously looks up at Marya, but finds no sympathy in her eyes.

"Now, go, and be thankful I do not turn you out tonight."

Katusha is on her knees before the ikon in her room, weeping, crushed, broken. She hears a gentle tap at the door, wipes the tears from her eyes. The door opens. Sophya enters. She smiles sympathetically. In her hand is an open telegram.

"Dmitri is passing through tonight—on the midnight train."

"Is he going to stop?"

"No, he is on his way to St. Petersburg—on leave of absence. Go to him—meet him at the station."

"Yes, I—I will go to him! He will take me with him."

Katusha, quick, alert, dashes about the room—packs her things in a shawl on the bed. From the folds of her dress Sophya takes some bills and presses them into Katusha's hands.

"Here is something for you—a hundred roubles."

"Thank you, Princess Sobhya, I shall always remember you."

Katusha ties the end of the shawl about her clothes, crying, hysterical with joy....."I will go to him.....he loves me.....he will marry me....."

A troop train is stopping at the village station. Flashes of lightning illuminate the dark storm clouds. An ominous peal of thunder rolls across the sky. Katusha, drenched with rain, carrying her things in her shawl, rushes from coach to coach, anxious, wild-eyed, peering through the rain-swept windows for sight of Dimitri, her skirts whipped by fitful gusts of wind. Young officers leer at her from the windows and try to flirt with her. She passes them by, heedless of their importunities. She approaches the train conductor.

"In what car can I find Dimitri Ivanovitch Nekhludof?"

"The train is full of lieutenants—take your pick."

Katusha hurries down the platform, peering in the windows. At one of the windows she stops. Her eyes fill with amazement, joy—horror. She sees Dmitri. He is tipsily playing the balalaika, singing a gay Russian song. A beautiful blonde is at his side, fawning amourously upon him.

Katusha drops her shawl. Frantically she raps at the window with the outstretched palms of her hands.

Dmiri and Schoenbock are in opposite seats in their compartment. Schoenbock is pouring a drink of vodka for a sensuous girl in terms. Dmitri sees Katusha's outstretched palms beating abainst the window.

"Who is it?" he demands.

Schoenbock peers out the window. "Only a peasant girl—a beggar."

Dmitri grabs the window shade, and pulls it down. It flies up. He pulls it down again and picks up the strains of his song. His voice drowns out Katusha's frantic, hysterical cries.....

"Dmitri Dmitri Ivanovitch!"

The train conductor casually looks at his watch; mechanically blows his whistle. The train starts to pull out. Katusha runs along the side of Dmitri's window, pounding frantically, keeping pace with the train as it gathers momentum.

Dmitri, Schoenbock and the girls sing is drunken revelry, keeping time with their glasses of vodka. Slowly the train pulls away from the platform.

Katusha, desperate, runs down the track after it. It is raining terrifically. She stumbles, falls, gets to her feet and continues the futile pursuit. Again she falls. The train disappears in the darkness.

A long, ominous peal of thunder rolls across the dark storm clouds. It drowns out Katusha's pitiful, hysterical cries. She falls, forward her face in the mud, her body pelted by the rain, her skirts whipped by the wind.

* * *

Katusha is sitting in a peasant's hut. Her eyes are glassy with a vacant stare. Mechanically she rocks a swing cradle. She is crooning a Russian lullaby. The monotony of her voice is tragic. Three ragged urchins look at her in awe. On the floor some chickens and ducks are pecking at chopped grain.

The door opens. A peasant doctor is admitted by a midwife.

"Her baby is dead.....and all day she sits arockin' and arockin'".

The doctor slowly walks over to the swing cradle, picks up the dead baby in his arms and carries it into another room. The mid-wife and the children follow him. The chickens and ducks peck at the chopped grain on the floor. Katusha, in a mental daze, continue crooning her tragic lullaby.

FIFTH INSTALMENT.

It is morning, seven years later, in the criminal court in St. Petersburg. The presiding judge, seated back of the bench in the high chair, between two other judges, passes his hands pompously through his long gray whiskers, arranges them on either side of his embroidered collar, picks up a bell and rings it vigorously.

"Bring in the prisoners!"

Through an open doorway, a big, powerful gendarme, carrying an unsheathed sword and wearing a cap on his head, enters, followed by three prisoners—Simon Kartinkin, grinning nervously, rat-eyed, freckle-faced; Euphemia Botchkova, middle-aged, of pronounced criminal instincts, furtive-eyed; and Katusha Maslova, swollen-eyed, bloated cheeks, with the brazen air of dissipated woman of the underworld, in a prison overcoat much too large for her, her small hands buried in its big sleeves.

The prisoners file over to the dock and seat themselves amidst the mutterings of the spectators and court attendants.

"Swear in the jury!"

An old priest, sallow, puffy-faced

(Continued on page 10).

A "shot" from "King of Ayodhya" showing a clever and discriminate use of Indian architectural motifs. Mr. Goyin drao Tembe and Mrs. Khote are the leading stars. (Prabhat Cinetone).

Stop that cold with

VAPEX INHALANT

Most colds can be stopped easily in their early stages. Just a drop of Vapex on the handkerchief, inhaled from time to time during the day, cleanses the breathing passages. If the disease germs are destroyed before they have time to permeate the system, the cold cannot develop and the body quickly regains its full vitality.

The popular belief that "a cold will run its course whatever you do" has been responsible for very many avoidable deaths from Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc. Always have Vapex in your home. Used at the first symptoms of an oncoming cold, Vapex acts like magic, gently stimulating the respiratory system to increased resistance.

Of All Chemists

V.19

POCKET REVOLVER.

A handy little weapon to frighten dacoits, thieves etc. Rapid action. Fits with ease into the pockets. Magazine takes 100 shots. Automatic Repeater. No license required throughout British India Price Rs. 5 each postage -/8/- Extra. Shots Re. 1 per 100.

N. B.—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging our statement.

Manager, GULZAR TRADING AGENCY.
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

LOVE LORNS

Despaired from all sides should use our "Washikaran Talisman" for the last time to achieve their object, keep it with you and think of the beloved, who will at once become passionate and will try to be with you within the shortest possible time despite being cruel minded or staying at a far off place, and moreover, will never seek separation. Talisman contains in itself the special qualities such as to win the favour of officials or master and to gain victory on enemy. This is a sure and certain Talisman. Remuneration Re. 1 only.

Note:—Rupees one hundred awarded as prize to anyone proving it inaccurate.

Manager,
YOGA BHIASI ASHRAM,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

KADLEY'S
NEOTHYMOL
Scientific Dental C[illegible] ream
Sole Agents-MUKTA[illegible] ARI COMPANY

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a bank-note but like gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette and is cooler.
The Best in the Papers

PLEA FOR DOUBLE DEPRECIATIONS FOR DOUBLE SHIFT IN MILLS.

Indian Merchants' Chamber's Communication To Central Board Of Revenue.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed a letter to the Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi, regarding the "Indian Income-tax Act (XI-22)— Rules under—Rule 8—Depreciation allowance—Machinery running day and night." in the course of which he says:—

The Committee of this Chamber had addressed a communication to the Government of India, to which they had received a reply from the Central Board of Revenue, enclosing a copy of a memorandum prepared by them on the above subject and submitted to the Government of India, who approved of the Board's conclusions contained therein. My Committee have gone, in the meanwhile, into this whole question and find that there is full justification for the demand originally made by them that Rule No. 8 of the Income-tax Manual should be so amended as to permit double depreciation allowance on machinery employed in cotton spinning and weaving factories where such factories are working double shift, and that Government would be pleased to issue instructions to all Income-tax Officers to allow double the rate of depreciation for all the cotton spinning and weaving factories which were working double shift at present.

DOUBLE SHIFT GIVES RISE TO WEAR AND TEAR.

The Board observe in their paragraph 2, that while running hours cannot be altogether ignored they are, generally speaking, a very unimportant factor from the point of view of wear and tear compared with the age of the machinery and that "as a general proposition apart from renewal of small parts, bearings and the like a machine which runs continually for 24 hours will possibly last as long as a machine that runs only for 12 hours a day in that the process of starting and stopping, with their attendant heating and cooling, expansion and contraction, are more responsible than anything for the deterioration of a machine. My Committee cannot agree with this view of the Board. Double shift working of a factory does give rise to wear and tear for which due provision must be made in the depreciation allowance.

In paragraph 5 of their letter, the Board are pleased to observe that they are not prepared to recommend that any concessions should be given for which a precedent could not be found in the arrangements that are in force in the United Kingdom. It is to be regretted that such a final opinion should be given by the Board, when they were not in possession of full facts, as enquiries are still being made by them with regard to the working or otherwise of the double shift system, in the United Kingdom.

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS' VIEW.

The Board will be interested to observe that a representative Institution like the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association has recently written to my Committee that their Committee is in accord with the views expressed by the former to the effect that double depreciation on machinery employed in cotton spinning and weaving factories working double shift should be allowed for the purpose of Income-tax. Working and management of cotton mills in Ahmedabad is known for its shrewdness and businesslike methods, and an opinion, therefore, from such an Association has got its own weight.

SNOWDEN'S EXPLANATION.

My Committee will also draw the attention of the Board to the explanation of Viscount Snowden, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the time of the last English budget in dealing with the increase in the standard rate of Income-tax from 4s. 6d. to 5 shillings in the pound that industry would be compensated by relief of roughly the same amount given by means of a special increase on the existing allowance for depreciation of plant and machinery.

Under all these circumstances, my Committee are of opinion that it would be to the best advantage of the cotton mill industry if double depreciation were allowed for double shift, and they hope that the Central Board of Revenue will be pleased, after going through all the facts, to accede to their request.

U. P. NO-RENT CAMPAIGN.

Unprecedented In India's History

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

Over 1,00,000 tenants of the Allahabad district are estimated, according to a Congress version, to have taken the pledge on Tuesday last not to pay a single pie on account of rent until adequate relief was forthcoming.

Reports have been received at the office of the district Congress committee from every tahsil, meetings held in the district on Tuesday in pursuance of the directions of the district Congress committee, at which the tenants were asked to take the pledge in question. According to these reports 1,013 meetings were held simultaneously in the afternoon in different villages, the details of the meetings tahsilwise being as follows:—

Soraon, 150; Handia, 52; Karchhana, 209 (Bara, 44 and Karchhana 165); Manjhanpur, 46; Chail, 130; Sirathu, 136; Meja, 180 and Phulpur, 134.

It is not possible to ascertain the total number of villages in the district but according to a rough estimate made by a Congressman, their number may be about 1,500.

The attendance at the meetings varied with the population of a village or a hamlet but according to reports received by Mr. Lal Bahadur, a secretary of the district Congress committee, great enthusiasm prevailed at the meetings on Tuesday in the Allahabad district. In the opinion of Mr. Lal Bahadur the holding of such a large number of meetings simultaneously in one day in a district was unprecedented in the history of the country. Pandit Keshava Deo Malaviya, the minister-in-charge for the Allahabad district of the Hindustani Sevak Dal, was deputed along with two other Congress workers, Mr. S. J. Gandhi and Mr. Rup Narain Tripathi, to visit as many villages as possible on Tuesday to see the extent of the response forthcoming at the meetings and their reports from the tenants that the report is believed to be and the response from the tenants done efficiency of the work was by the Congress volunteers visited the villages of Handia, Phulpur and Soraon tahsils.

The revision of the occupancy 'khatas', which is proceeding in several thasils of the district, is not yet completed.—"Leader."

THE STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

Tory Revolt In The Common

(By Air Mail.)

Nov. 28.

The House of Commons last Friday passed the second reading of the Statute of Westminster Bill, a measure which alters the written Constitution of the Empire in accordance with the resolutions of the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930, and in a preamble alters the British Constitution itself.

The chief provisions of are to abolish all control by the bill ited Kingdom over the the Union of the Dominion Parli legislation to authorise legisla aments, and Dominion Parliame don by any repugnant to the nt that may be or the statut law of England Kingdom and s of the United tive outside that may be operapreamble its own borders. The it would of the bill declares that tablish be in accord with the esof a ed constitutional position m d the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law of succession to the Throne or the Royal style and titles shall hereafter require the assent of the Parliaments of all the Dominions.

CHURCHILL'S VIEWS.

Mr. Churchill offered an expression, as he said, not of opposition but of caution and restraint. After referring in moving words to the circumstances in which the Irish Treaty of 1922 was signed himself being one of the surviving signatories, "a great pact and symbol of peace between the British and the Irish people after seven hundred years of reciprocal maltreatment and misunderstandings," Mr. Churchill said that he had been advised on high technical authority that this bill conferred on the Irish Free State full legal power to abolish the Irish Treaty at any time that the Irish Legislature thought fit, and that it would be open to the Dail a any time to repudiate, with the full sanction of law and procedure, every provision of the articles of agreement (the treaty), including the oath of allegiance, the right of appeal to the Privy Council, the right of the Imperial Government to use harbours and aviation facilities, and the limitation of the Free State force Government w Be hoped the Gretton's am ould accept Colonel ing the Iris' endment safeguard- Act of 19 Free State Agreemen the com 2. By thus forestalling gave committee stage Mr. Churchill bate n unhappy twist to the debate that it never quite lost.

THE FREE STATE.

There was a Conservative revolt against the Government in the House on Monday on the Statu of Westminster Bill.

One or two amendments of minor importance were advanced and negatived or withdrawn before the House came to what was really on its mind, the position of Ireland in the British Commonwealth. Colonel Gretton's amendment had cast its shadow before on the second reading debate. Now it came. It proposed to add a new clause to the bill providing that nothing in the Act should authorise the Legislature or the Irish Free State to alter the Irish Free State Agreement Act of 1922 or so much of the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 as continues to be in force in Northern Ireland. Colonel Gretton's argument, with acknowledgments to the present head of the Free State Government, was that there was a very great danger of the repeal of the Free State Constitution if the other party in the Free State obtained a majority. To pass the bill as it stood would be to invite Mr. De Valera's party to take legally the very steps they proposed. This may serve to summrise the debate that followed in all its variations of emotion and eloquence. Mr. De Valera's shadow, greatly enlarged, was over the minds of all the supporters of the proposed clause.

Mr. J. H. Thomas summarised the arguments against the clause and read a letter from Mr. Cosgrave, in the course of which he wrote: "We have reiterated time and again that the treaty is an agreement which can only be altered by mutual consent," and added that the proposed statute safeguard of the treaty would have quite the opposite effect in Ireland!

Sir Austen Chamberlain was satisfied with Mr. Cosgrave's declaration. Mr. Churchill supported the new clause. "You will have your way, and you will have the responsibility," was Mr. Churchill's last word to the Government.

Mr. Baldwin, for the Government, said the words proposed to be inserted were futile, and, he believed, would be disastrous to the whole Empire. There would be nothing more fatal than for this House of Commons, a Tory House of Commons, to insert these wrds against the will of a Dominion.

The new clause was put to the vote and defeated by 350 to 50 votes.—"Manchester Guardian".

TURKISH WOMAN HANGED

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Constantinople.—For the first time in the Turkish history a woman, Fatima Hanoum, was publicly hanged, having been guilty of the murder of a woman with a hatchet in order to marry the latter's husband. After reciting prayers from Koran, she advanced to the gallows and adjusted the noosed round her own neck.

LATHI CHARGE UNJUSTIFIABLE

Enquiry Committee Findings

The Enquiry Committee's report into Dhrangadhra's alleged police excesses has been published.

The findings of the Committee are to the effect that after examining 68 witnesses find the lathi charges on 21-9-31 and 22-9-31 at Dhrangadhra and on 21-9-1931, 22-9-31 and 21-10-31 at Halvad were totally uncalled-for and wholly unjustified. The order of Dhrangadhra District Magistrate No. 300 of 20|21-10-31 was illegal.

As to the deportation of 9 men, 6 from Dhrangadhra and 3 from Halvad, the Committee are of opinion that these men were not given a fair chance of submitting their own case. The ends of justice demand that legal procedure ought to have been adopted against them since such a procedure does not exist even in the Cantonment area. Hence the execution of this deportation order was illegal.

Tokarshi Vakhatchand of Halvad, one of the deported, was, it is alleged, assaulted by the police even in Morvi State Limits.

THE LAKSHMI

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., LAHORE.

Founded by the Late LALA LAJPATRAI and PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

SIXTH IN INDIA IN THE SIXTH YEAR.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED EXCEEDS
Rs. 350,00,000

Female, Husband & Wife, Partners, & Joint Lives Accepted at Low Rates.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

Bombay Branch Secretary. RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., 106, Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 21169.

Nagpur Secretary SHUKLA KARAMCHAND B.A. B.T. Rameshpeth Circle 2.

Chief Agent for Gujrat and Kathiawar:— K. M. PARIKH, Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.

To the sheer joy of rapid and safe motor car travel Packard has added the one factor making for absolute comfort —*ride control*. No matter the road, the weather, or the passenger load—you may regulate the riding qualities of your Packard while moving at any speed by a simple adjustment on the dash.

PACKARD

Ask the man who owns one

Sole Distributors—

THE INDO-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.
64, Hughes Road, Bombay. Branch:—Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

BLOCKS

FOR SALE

Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq. inch inclusive of Postage.

APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 12 Noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 P. M. Light Music by G. Mashelker (of Lalit Kaladarsha Mandali), and Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

Opening of Suburban Swadeshi Bazar by Sir Chunilal Mehta, Municipal Schools compound, Bandra, at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE: Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S. S. "Madras Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

ATHLETIC SPORTS: The annual Athletic Sports of Wilson College, Gymkhana Sports which were postponed on Saturday last will be held to-day (Thursday) at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the College Gymkhana Ground, Kennedy Sea Face.

ARYA VYAYAM MANDAL: A special meeting of the patrons, life members, and sympathisers of the Arya Vyayam Mandal will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the Mandal's Girgaum Vyayam Shala hall, Motilal Mansion, (Near Opera House Tram Terminus), Bombay, for election of the Managing Committee for the year 1931-32 for conducting and Managing the Mandal's Girgaum Vyayam Shala.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The N. Y. K. Steamer "Nagato Maru" left Colombo for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 14th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 18th idem at 10 a. .

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Stuart" arrived London evening of 14th steamer "Clanmacnaughlon arrived Suez, Friday. Steamer "Clan Sinclair" arrived Suez Saturday.

LATE MR. BAJPAI: Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting to celebrate the first death aniversary of Hutatma Kaji Shanker Bajpai will be held at 8-30 P. M. on Tilak Maidan on Thursday the 17th instant when Mr. I. S. Patel, T. R. Narvane, G. N. Pansare and others will speak.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAR

To Be Opened On Saturday

Sir Chunilal Mehta will open the Suburban Swadeshi Bazar in the Municipal School compound, Bandra at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday next.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE: The following candidates were declared successful in the first-aid Examination held on behalf of The Swastik League, Bombay, on the 22nd November.

G. D. Lovlekar, R. N. Desai, M. M. Ghangurde, N. V. Ambaye, S. R. Joglekar, A. S. Chipiunkar, A. V. Moye, S. D. Wagle, V. B. Lele, D. Y. Bhiwankar, J. B. Naik, V. D. Rajadhyax, G. M. Bakre, C. D. Dalal, R. I. Vakil.

THE YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of The Young Men's Parsee Association a meeting of Parsis will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, when Mr. S. S. Dubash, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. A. K. Munshi, S. J. Jahina, Advocate, Mr. Homi Kapadia and Mr. Framroze Bode will speak on "The Coming Elections of The Hundred of the Anjuman Committee of the Parsi Panchayat and the Duty of Parsi Youths".

"C" WARD BYE-ELECTION: For the one seat created vacant in the B. P. C. C. in place of Mr. Umashanker Dixit, five applications have been received. The election will take place on Sunday, (20th instant) from 8-0 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 7 p. m. (S. T. at the office of the committee (Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi). The names of the applicants are: Mr Gajendranath Sharma, Dalpatram P. Pathek, Bhagwandas M. Sheth, and Navrorji Bamanji Panthaki, and Mrs. Lilavati K. Hansoti.

TO-DAY'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE: Under the auspices of the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee appointed by Government in conjunction with the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Governor's Hospital Fund Committee, the Shree Arya Naitic Natak Samaj will stage. 'Ranagarjana' in the Baliwalla Grand Theatre to-day (Thursday) at 9 P. M& (S. T.) under the patronage of Seth Govindlal Shivlal. The entire proceeds of this performance will go to the benefit of hospitals in the City.

CASE AGAINST KANJI MASTER.

Girl's Father's Evidence.

DR. MEHESHERI ON INJURIES TO GIRL.

Further evidence was recorded on Wednesday at the resumed hearing of the case in which Kanji Karamsey Master, a Municipal Corporator and a prominent Congress man stands charged with committing rape on a girl, aged 12, at the Criminal Session of the Bombay High Court before Mr. Justice Blackwell and a common jury.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the Crown, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Messrs. N. G. Nadkarni and Mohanlal N. De-ai defended the accused.

The father of the girl was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar. He said he severed his connection with R. C. Jethalal and Co. in July last. He owed Rs. 110 to the Universal Fire Insurance Co. and Rs. 260 to the Motor Dept. of the same Company. The Company wrote letters in August last pressing for this money. This money he did not owe personally, but he was responsible for the collection of the amount.

Risk notes were issued for these transactions but policies were not issued until premiums were paid. It was not a fact that he did not receive commission on his business. In 1926 in a suit in the High Court his trusteeship in that suit was set aside and a decree for Rs. 6,500 was passed against him. In June or July, 1928, a decree for Rs. 2,000 was passed against him in favour of Home Insurance Co.

"ABSOLUTELY FALSE STATEMENT".

In September 1931, he was arrested in consequence of that decree and he filed his schedule in insolvency on 22nd September, 1931. It is absolutely false that to pay this amount he asked for a loan from Kanji Master. It is equally false to say that when Kanji Master refused to give a loan that he quarrelled with him (Kanji Master). It is true that Deva Marwari brought attachment on him in July last. The attachment was in respect of Rs. 156 and witness sent a note with his daughter (complainant) asking the accused to come to his place as attachment was brought on him. Witness then went to the accused and took a loan for Rs. 42 promising him to pay the same after two or three days. He had about Rs. 400 lying in the firm of Lakhamsey Vasanji, and hoped to pay the decretal amount as well as to the accused from that amount. He has not paid the decretal amount, but Kanji Master's loan was re-paid two or three days after the attachment. It was not true that he borrowed Rs. 10 in August last from the accused to pay his daughter's fees. He paid Rs. 30 p.m. as rent. In June or July last he was in pecuniary difficulties. It is absolutely untrue to say that because in August last the accused refused to assist him that he fell out with him. He knew Dr. Mehesheri since 1909. He always paid the doctor for his professional visits. He paid the doctor last in August last. He did not pay Dr. Mehesheri for taking his daughter to Dr. Bocarro because he did not examine her. He paid Rs. 2 to Dr. Bocarro. He has not been Dr. Mehesheri's elections' agent. He knew one Jivraj Narsy, who is an estate agent. He did not send Jivraj to Dr. Mehesheri in connection with this case. He could not say when the accused's school was taken charge of by the Bombay Municipality. He believed it was taken charge of in August last. He did not see any padlock to the door of the room on the first floor of the house where the accused lived.

"BURNING OF BLOOD-STAINED CLOTHES".

Coming to the 25th August, witness said when the blood-stained clothes were shown to him by his wife, his daughter was in the room. When he questioned his daughter about the incident, his wife was present. His daughter was in the kitchen taking tea when the blood-stained clothes were burnt. Immediately after the clothes were set on fire, witness went to the kitchen and two or four minutes after that he left the house with his daughter. The clothes were being burnt and plenty of smoke was about the room when he left the house. On his returning to the house everything was washed out. He did not keep the clothes as the sight was distressing to him. He scolded the girl after hearing her statement. She told witness that she was afraid of beating and therefore she did not report the matter the previous night. She also said that she did not suspect that the accused would misbehave, otherwise she would not have gone with him.

Counsel: Why did you not go to Kanji Master and ask his explanation as a man?

A: I thought that to see Kanji Master's face was a sin. I felt a thorough disgust for him.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia witness said Kanji Master was not a rich man. He did not know what rent the accused paid. Witness did not give loans to the accused personally but got loans for him from other persons. In the last year he might have received Rs. 1,000 as commission from the insurance company.

He paid off Rs. 6,500 being the amount of decree passed against him by the High Court.

DR. MEHESHERI'S EVIDENCE

Dr. Poonsy Hirji Mehesheri being examined by Mr. Wadia said he was a medical practitioner for the last 23 years, a municipal councillor for the last 13 years, a J.P. and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. He knew the accused for the last 40 years. In 1913 and 1925 during municipal elections there was some bitterness with the accused as he was working against the witness, for a rival candidate. Accused came to see him in October last after his release on bail from Mazagon Police Court, asking witness to accompany him to go to Khan Bahadur Kavasji Petigara's bungalow as he wanted to make his position clear before that officer. Next day witness went with the accused to Khan Bahadur Petigara and the accused had a talk with Khan Bahadur Petigara in his presence. The accused told Khan Bahadur Petigara that while giving acrobatic exercises to the girl, his thumb struck her organs, and that might have caused the injury. Khan Bahadur Petigara replied that as the matter was under investigation, he could not do anything in the matter. Witness first came to know of the alleged offence on 25th September. Between 23rd September and 25th September he had heard of such an explanation.

MEDICAL VIEWPOINT.

As a medical man, he could say that hymen could be broken in acrobatic feats if legs are stretched wide asunder. Unless thumb penetrates the private, it is not possible for the hymen to tear. If the drawer is put on, then it is not possible for the hymen to tear, unless, the drawer is torn.

In the course of his medical training and activities he did not come across any case, in which a hymen was broken by horse or bicycle riding unless the lady fell from the horse or the bicycle.

Referring to the 25th September, he said the girl was brought to him in the morning by her father. When questioned, about the injury, she began to cry. He told the father to bring the girl in the afternoon and he sent her for examination to Dr. Bocarro. Dr. Bocarro recommended certain treatment. Witness sent for the accused in consequence of certain talk with the girl's father. Witness told the accused that there was an allegation that he had outraged the girl to which he said it was a false charge. His thumb might have struck the private parts which caused the injury. After the girl was examined by the lady doctor, he told the accused regarding the injury to the girl.

"EXPLANATION AND APOLOGY"

Witness suggested to the father of the girl to accept the explanation of the accused, if he gave it in writing with an apology. The accused would not do so at first but consented afterwards, provided the writing was addressed to the witness and not in the name of the girl's father, and the letter was to be destroyed, if the matter went further. The accused also wanted a letter from the girl's father to say that he won't proceed in the matter and won't harrass the accused in future. The accused then sat down, and made a draft himself and finally handed it over to the witness, duly signed. Witness then sent for the father, and had a conversation with him. Witness got the writing from the father and showed it to the accused, with which accused was satisfied.

DETAILS OF WRITINGS.

Those two writings, witness said, were destroyed by him after three or four days as both the parties were satisfied with the explanation. The details of those writings were as follows:—As to the misunderstanding that had arisen in the matter in connection with the girl between myself and father of the girl and by reason of which he feels distressed. In that matter I apologise to the girl's father and express my regret.

Accused signed this with his own hand writing.

The girl's father wrote in return as follows:—I accept the letter which Kanji Master has given and in future, I shall not at any time harass him.

Both these letters were addressed to the witness.

As far as witness and the parties were concerned, it was an end of the matter as regards settlement.

Continuing witness said it was the professional etiquitte as well as he was bound by the Medical Society not to give out secrets of the patients. As the girl's father was satisfied, he did not take further action in the matter.

The girl brought a chit from Dr. Bocarro after about a week. Witness wanted to know the nature of the injuries after eight days. If there is infection, it takes about eight to ten days to come out. Acute gonorrohea would take three days to come out.

Continuing witness said Khan Bahadur Petigara, Superintendent Hurst and Inspector, Achrekar came to his dispensary and made enquiries.

LETTER FROM LOCK-UP.

A letter written to the witness accused from the lock-up was endered in which the accused asked witness get sureties for him. Witness said, he tried to get sureties, but without success.

Replying further to Mr. Wadia, witness said, the accused was not a rich man but on the other hand, witness helped him and also through some friends financially. He had treated the accused and his brother free. He also asked Mr. Mohanlal Desai to appear for the accused and bail him out.

Witness said he personally did not belong to the Congress but his dispensary was selected by the Congress as one of the ten centres for setting members enrolled. It was not true that the story about the injury being caused by the thumb was suggested to witness by one Jivraj Nensey. It was first suggested by the accused himself. Witness could not say whether the explanation struck him as absurd at the time, but he now thought that it was absurd.

The first time witness mentioned the alleged offence to the accused was on August 31. The accused denied the charge and got very angry. The next day witness again discussed the matter with the accused. At that time, accused said that beyond the explanation he had already given, he knew nothing in the matter, and that if the girl's father wanted to proceed further, he might go to the police if he wanted.

NON-COMPOUNDABLE OFFENCE.

As an Honorary Magistrate you know that rape was one of the offences which is non-compoundable.—Yes.

And you know that it is not right to compound a non-compoundable offence?—Yes.

And you would not have been a party to any such settlement if you had believed that the accused was really guilty.—It was not for me to believe or not believe. It was for the girl's father to decide.

FATHER'S WISH.

Your attempt was to pacify the father.—The father had expressed the wish that for the honour of the girl, he did not want the matter to be known in public. I abided by the father's wishes, as the girl was a minor.

Further hearing was adjourned to this morning.

INDIAN COTTON CROP REPORT

The Third All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1931-32 will be posted in the Marwari Bazaar, the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the Office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at approximately 3 P. M. (S. T.) on Monday the 21st December 1931.

SJT. NARIMAN'S S. INDIAN TOUR

Leaves Bombay To-day For Tirupur

Mr. K. F. Nariman leaves Bombay to-day (Thursday) to preside over the Coimbatore District Youth Conference at Tirupur on the 19th inst. He will halt at Madras on the 18th, visit the Swadeshi Exhibition and address a public meeting.

Mr. R. Krishna Ayyar, Treasurer of the Bombay P. C. C. accompanies him.

Both Messrs. Nariman and Iyar proceed to Guruvayur after the Conference at Tirupur. After studying the situation at Guruvayur about the Temple Entry, they proceed to Trichur where from they return to Bombay on the 22nd inst.

CONTINUOUS PRAYERS: The Hon. Secretary, "Ram Amateurs" writes.—As usual continuous prayers is to begin at Shenvi Thakurdwar, at 6 a. m. from 18th instant.

BYCULLA D. C. C.—Nominations duly proposed and seconded for 3 seats to the B.P.C.C. will be received at the office of the Byculla (E-Ward) D. C. C. upto 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 20th instant. In case of contest the election will take place on Sunday the 27th inst. from 8 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and 4 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Byculla (E Ward) D.C.C. c/o Bharat Seva Mandal, Gashiker's Wada, Haines Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.

DADAR D. C. C.—The General Secretaries of the Bombay P. C. C. announce:—Nominations duly proposed and seconded for one seat to the Bombay D. C. C. will be received at the office of the Dadar (C-Ward) D. C. C. upto 6 a.m. (S.T.) on Monday the 28th inst. In case of contest the election will take place on Sunday the 3rd January 1932 from 8 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the "G" ward D. C. C's office, Joshi Building, Opp: Tilak Maidan, Dadar.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday tenders for £-3,600,000 at 1s. 1-1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 12 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday the 22nd December 1931 on the same contions as previously announced.

Sir Fazli Hussain sailed for South Africa to attend the Cape Town Conference on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. G. S. Bajpai (left) is also accompanying him.

SIR FAZLI HUSSEIN ON HIS MISSION

His Only Hope

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sir Fazli Hussein, leader of the Indian Delegation to the Cape Town Conference, and Mr. G. S. Bajpai, a delegate, who sailed by the S. S. "Khandalla," for South Africa, on Wednesday, were given a send-off by their friends at the Alexandra Dock.

Shortly before sailing, Sir Fazli Hussein, in a press interview said: "The case of Indians overseas is the case of right principles being maintained in the civilized world, and it is upon the enlightened press to do all it can to inculcate those principles so as to carry conviction to the civilised people. The only hope I can express is that in view of the fact that I have got most excellent colleagues who have wide experiences of this problems, India will have those who can do justice to its cause.

The amount of success that may be obtained by our efforts, is a matter contingent upon numerous circumstances which cannot be forecasted."

Special Matinees At Capitol

In view of the large rush of the public to witness the special film showing scenes at the Exposition of St. Francis Xavier at Old Goa, special matinees will be held to-day (Thursday) and (to-morrow Friday at 4 P. M. will be screened as usual with the above topical film.

Primary Education

TO-DAY'S PROPAGANDA MEETING.

The Bombay Corporation have through the Schools Committee introduced the Scheme of Free and cumpulsory Primary Education in these two wards from November 1925. The number of attending children of Compulsory Age has been during the course of these six years three times what it was before the introduction of Compulsion but there is still a large number of Non-attending. The Schools Committee have, therefore, decided to hold Propaganda Meetings in F and G wards this year with a view to make strong appeal to the guardians of the non-attending and do all that may be possible to remove their difficulties before they decide to launch prosecutions against the defaulters under the Act.

The fourth Propaganda Meeting is to be held at the Popayacha Adda, Tata Compound, Parel Tank Road, to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 (B. T.) or 9-10 p.m. (S. T.) under the Chairmanship of Mr. Nanabhai Laxman, member of the Corporation.

PROTEST AGAINST CESS ON COTTON BALES.

The following resolution passed unanimously by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its meeting held on the 15th inst. has been forwarded to the Bombay Government:—

"The Central Cotton Committee wishes to denounce the proposal passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to impose a cess of four annas per bale on all cotton exported from Bombay, as this cess will fall on the grower who will receive less fod his produce. The Central Cotton Committee trusts the Bombay Government will refuse sanction to the proposal in the interests not only of the growers in the Presidency but of those in other parts of India".

Bye-election To B. P. C. C.

FROM "G" WARD.

General Secretaries of the Bombay P. C. C. announce:—

There will be a By--election of one seat to the Bombay P.C.C., from the Dadar (G-Ward) District Congress Committee. Nominations duly proposed and seconded will be received at the office of the "G" ward, D.C.C., till 6 p.m. (S T) on Monday (28th inst.) In case there are more than one nominations the election will take place on Sunday (3rd pdox.) from 8 to 11 a.m. (S. T.) and 3 to 6 p.m. (S T) at the "G" ward, D. C. C.'s office, Joshi Building, opposite Tilak Maidan, Dadar, Bombay No. 14.

FROM "E" Ward.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for three seats to the Bombay P.C.C., will be received at the Byculla (E-Ward) D.C.C.'s office upto 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday (20th inst). In case of contest the election will take place on Sunday (27th inst.) from 8 to 11 a.m. (S. T.) and 4 to 7 p.m. (S T) at the "E" Ward, D.C.C.'s office, Nashikar Wada, Haines Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.

The voting shall be by the system known as "cumulative".

THE RIALTO
(THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES).
LAST TWO DAYS
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
An emotional triumph of the Screen's most glamorous Star,
ELISSA LANDI
IN
THE FOX ROMANTIC DRAMA
ALWAYS GOODBYE
WITH
LEWIS STONE
also
LAUREL and HARDY COMEDY.

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY At 4 P. M.
FILM OF THE EXPOSITION OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
If you Cannot go to GOA
WHY NOT COME TO OUR
THEATRE AND SEE THE
EXPOSITION FILM?
Hurry and Get
Your Seat
Now!
Also
JOHN BOLES
The Golden Voiced Tenor
and LUPE VELEZ in
"RESURRECTION"
ONE of the WORLD'S TEN GREATEST NOVELS!
Last Two Days at 5-30 & 10 P.M.
THE CAPITOL
BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE
Plans open. Book Now. Free list suspended.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 10
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Miracle Production
TRADER HORN

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co., OR AT THEATRE.

HELL'S ANGLES
THE MOST MIGHTY SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED
THE PICTURE WHICH COST THREE LIVES AND 4,500,000 DOLLARS.
UNITED ARTISTS GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT
TO BE RELEASED AT
PATHE CINEMA
ON X'MAS DAY

EDUCATE

YOUR SONS and DAUGHTERS

FOR

Accounting, Banking or Secretarial

POSITIONS AT

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.
BEST STAFF, BEST TRAINING and BEST RESULTS.
Free advice as to selection of Course.
For free Prospectus, write or call at:—
NAVSARI BUILDING.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PHILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGUERINE DEPOT.

... KARACHI ...

RAVAL TILES

RAVAL TILES ARE HIGH CLASS

Apply:—

RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1931

"REBEL INDIA"

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who toured India last year, when the Satyagraha campaign was at its height, has now written a book recording the impressions of his tour and has given to the book the expressive title "Rebel India". (Published by Leonard Stein with Victor Gollancz Ltd.; Pages 183; Price 2/6 net.) And as if to emphasise the non-violence and the universality of the revolt in India and the idea of millions contributing their mite to the campaign, the book gives on the cover page the picture of a village girl spinning yarn with a little "takli." In view of the characteristic attempts of an Anglo-Indian paper like the "Times of India" to belittle the author and his book, it is desirable to state some of his antecedents. Mr. Brailsford is a veteran publicist of international reputation. He was for years a leader-writer successively to the "Manchester Guardian", the "Daily News" and the "Nation", was the Editor of the "New Leader" from 1922-26 and a member of the Carnegie International Commission to the Balkans, 1913, and is the author of a number of books like "The Baron Of The War-God" "Macedonia," "Adventures in Prose," "Shelly, Godwin and their Circle", "The War of Steel and Gold," "A League of Nations" "Socialism of To-day", and "How the Soviet Works." His latest book is a humble impressionist work but gives a vivid and remarkably faithful pen picture of "India in Revolt." The book will doubtless be read by millions in the Empire and also in America. And one can well imagine why the "Times of India" describes it as a "reptilian production" in which the author uses "every vile epithet he could lay his tongue to." Indians by contrast will no doubt regard these epithets as a proof positive of the efficacy of the book. When they read it, they will understand why it rouses rage in a die-hard Britisher.

The book contains only eight chapters, the first six of which describe the author's tour in India and the startling things he saw with his own eyes. The last two chapters, entitled "Why India is Poor" and "The Political Outlook", contain an incisive economic and political analysis of the present Indian situation. In the very first chapter entitled "Why India followed Gandhi," the author shows how clearly he has grasped the very essence of the Gandhian Movement. The following lines are fairly typical. "The nation which resists subjection, though it be without violence, achieves liberation in its own soul. It was against the degradation of a servile acquiescence in foreign rule that he (Gandhiji) rebelled. His methods were designed to make the continuance of British rule impossible, but even more, to train the people of India in self-respect. These methods, accordingly, form a series of steps each more difficult but also more effective than the last." In the second chapter, entitled "The Village Defies the Empire". Mr. Brailsford says: "The refusal of taxes represents the climax in Gandhi's graduated scale of resistance. It would, if it became general, bring British rule to an early end. But from those who practise it, it requires a readiness to brave material ruin, The Indian Government, when it confiscates the land or attaches the moveable property of a tax-resister, has no nice scruples.... That thousands of peasants in Gujarat were willing to face these risks is an amazing proof of their determination." Discussing the appalling poverty of India, Mr. Brailsford holds foreign domination as one of its chief causes and says: "Only a self-governing nation could generate the energy and control the organisation which the work of intellectual and economic liberation demanded." Mr. Brailsford earnestly hopes that the Round Table Conference will end in at least a tolerable settlement; for he fears that "a renewal of the struggle cannot be confined to passive resistance." And as regards the social revolution that is also necessary in this country, the author says more confidently: "Under whatever banner, this nation in its first decade of freedom will make the transition from the national to the social struggle. There is a rebel India, which will not pile its arms until on liberated fields the peasant gains for wife and child the harvest he has reaped." We cordially commend Mr. Brailsford's book to the Indian public.

MENDACIOUS PROPAGANDA

Mahatma Gandhi's ill-reported interview to certain Continental journals, the latest outrage in Bengal, the opening of a training camp for women volunteers in Bombay and the no-rent campaign in the United Provinces have provided the British Press with the solitary exception of the "Daily Herald," with a fresh opportunity to indulge in lying and vituperative propaganda against the Congress. The "Daily Mail," is, as usual, to the fore in the campaign of vilification and it has the whole-hearted co-operation of the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post." The co-ordinated effort to train the Seva Dal women volunteers is grossly misrepresented by the special correspondent in India of the "Daily Mail" as a strategic move on the part of "Congress extremists" to "use a large number of women as their dupes." He says: "They are teaching them to play a leading part in the next offensive against the Government." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is denounced as a "fanatical communist" and a fearful picture is portrayed for the benefit of the British public of an army of "Red" women in India. It is, of course, in the interest of the promoters of this calumny to conceal the fact that the women political workers of India belonging to the Congress organisation are pledged to non-violence, that the Congress activity is all above board and that in the Congress struggle to achieve Indian freedom on the twin basic principles of Truth and Non-violence there is nothing "secret" and there is no "plot" or "conspiracy."

Sir Percival Phillips, the "Daily Mail's" special correspondent in India, is steadily at it cabling to his paper a stream of vituperative abuse of Congress leaders, misrepresenting grossly the Congress movement and travestying facts. Asked to report on the Bengal situation he cabled from Calcutta on November 23 that "every sentry at his post in a crowded street is a tribute to the secret power of Congress and its youthful fanatics." He further observes: "Yet some Indians are still dissatisfied with what Bengal has done and is doing in the revolutionary mvoement, which they think is not active enough." This is a base calumny. The man has been in India long enough to know that the overwhelming majority of Indians have stood by the principle of non-violence and are determined to win freedom in a thoroughly open and straightforward manner where the suffering will be only on their side. But it does not suit the policy of the die-hard British Press that its readers should know the truth about India and the advocates of martial law are busy picturing India as a land where political murder is rife. In mail week the "Morning Post" gave the British public the egregious advice that all idea of "reforms" in India should be scrapped, and Britain should be only concerned with keeping her friends. The journal concluded its exhortation with the lines.

"Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel"

We await with interest a cartoon by Strube or Low depicting Britain "grappling" to her "soul" with "hoops of steel" the Indian Moderates.

UPHILL TASK

On arrival at Cape Town Mr. C. F. Andrews has given expression in a Press interview to his feelings of optimism regarding the prospects of the Indo-Union Conference. He bases this optimism on the South African Government's desire "to establish friendly relations with neighbouring countries." But is there such a desire in the South African Union regarding India in particular? Mr. Andrews suggests that the time has now arrived to treat all South African Indians as domiciled in the Union, because nearly eighty per cent of them are South African born. The anti-Asiatics in Natal demur strongly to this view. They insist that the Indians must be repatriated as rapidly and is in as large numbers as possible. In order to induce them to repatriate to a country which, in many cases, is not the land of their birth and to whose conditions they cannot reconcile themselves, they are being treated more and more harshly by local bodies in Natal and trading restrictions against them have become more severe.

The repatriation scheme has so far failed. In 1929 the number of repatriates was 3,477. It dwindled down to 1,012 next year and this year there is a further decrease. Sir Fazli Hussain, the leader of the Indian delegation, says in a Press statement that the delegation "will exert its influence against any form of repatriation, in view of the fact that the scheme has not helped the South African Government itself." He also makes the welcome announcement that the delegation "will see that the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill, which has been postponed, is not to be revived by the Union Government." The delegation has a uphill task in compelling the anti-Asiatics to recognise that the Indian community in South Africa is an integral part of the population and that it cannot be hounded out of the land. The Cape Town Agreement must be revised in such a way that the community is helped to rise in political and economic status in order that it may contribute more effectively to the development of South Africa. It cannot be sacrificed to appease the discontent of the poor and unemployable—Whites.

Trifles

"A serious situation has arisen in the Lancashire Cotton industry. The operatives of the spinning section have rejected the employers' proposals to negotiate regarding a return to longer hours at present wages."

—Press Message.

This is very annoying. Fact is the operatives do not know that there is such a thing as Patriotism. This consists in working longer hours at "present wages", in the confident hope that the wages will be later "smaller" thus giving them more opportunity to sacrifice for their country.

"Jimmy" Thomas whose Dominions tour is definitely off is expected to go to Lancashire, foregoing his well-earned Parliamentary recess, to preach to them on Higher Economics and Patriotism.

* * *

"The case of Indians overseas is the case of right principles being maintained in the civilized world".

—Sir Fazli Hussain.

The anti-Asiatics in South Africa understand by "right principles" the necessity of keeping non-Whites on a lower civilization scale.

* * * * *

"Women cannot be expected to renounce an essential feature of femininity or to abandon one of nature's solaces for a constant and insuperable physical handicap", says Mr. Justice MaCardie. He had to decide whether Mr. Frankau, the novelist, should pay for his wife's dress bills. He discovered that the lady had provided far too lavishly to satisfy an essential feature of her femininity" and told the plaintiffs, the dressmakers. that Mr. Frankau was not obliged to pay.

* * * * *

This has created a furore. Dress designers protest that the judge does not understand women's requirements but the news is not yet confirmed that British women have decided to boycott husbands who refuse to pay their dress bills.

* * * * *

"The declaration lays such excessive emphasis upon the difficulties in the way of a satisfactory solution that it cannot but inspire fear lest Government should not be courageous enough to translate their intentions into action."

Deccan Liberals on Mr. MacDonald's declaration.

That's what always inspires them—fear.

PLAYING OUT THE FARCE.

R. T. C. SECOND FINALE.

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON).

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Let none imagine that the prolongation of the Round Table Conference signifies any change in the plans for the new Indian Constitution. Those remain exactly as stated by the Prime Minister last spring, nor will anything the delegates may say or not say avail to alter them. The lengthened session admits of a very simple explanation. Sir Samuel Hoare who is a plain blunt man, had wearied of the interminable debates of this unreal assembly, that resembles nothing so much as a school debating society, discussing at length subjects prescribed by its masters. The whole Conference was. he interpreted, merely a device to draw in some of the wealthier Indians to the British side and it was little to his taste. Moreover, in these days of world crisis, his time is more than fully occupied, not only with Indian affairs, but with grave questions of British policy. In consequence he proposed a speedy ending to the puppet-show.

CHANCE FOR MORE RHETORIC.

Thereupon the delegates, who found themselves unceremoniously pushed on one side, their impotence manifest to all, appealed to the Prime Minister. Mr. MacDonald, together with the men of suitable brains such as Lord Reading and Mr. Benn considered that to bring the Conference to an abrupt end would be a blunder. It would destroy the influence of the delegates, would make it difficult, if not impossible, for them, to put the Government's Constitution over to the people of India, in a word would make permanent the present dictatorship. That might be acceptable enough to Sir Samuel Hoare and the die-hards, but to those with more insight, it was a prospect fraught with many perils. Therefore, in order to preserve the prestige of the delegates to enable them to pose as Empire statesmen, the Conference will remain in being until December. The farce must be played out, and Sir Samuel Hoare must chafe at the wasted days whilst the delegates talk and indulge in flight of futile rhetoric.

THE PIVOT.

How shadowy are the proceedings of the Conference, the debate on the Army clearly proves. The Army is the very core and pivot of British Rule in India, and in the present circumstances the Cabinet would never dream of giving up control over it than of flying to the moon. Only when events in India or in the world outside compel Britain, as the lesser of the two evils, to yield will she entertain any suggestion for reducing her troops or giving up control over them. Yet the delegates discussed the question of the Army in all seriousness, as though they were equals talking to equals and not school-boys debating in the presence of their master. Take Mr. Gandhi's speech for instance: "It should be the proud privilege and the proud duty of Britain," he declared, "to initiate us into the mysteries of conducting our own defence. Having clipped our wings it is their duty to give us wings, whereby we can fly, even as they fly." Privilege? Duty? Such language, however. suitable in an academy, spoken in a public conference can only add to the gaiety of nations. That the British Press has not openly ridiculed it is due solely to their tactics of taking Mr. Gandhi seriously in order to win him over to their plans.

SORRY FARCE.

These and similar speeches prove that the delegates, and especially Mr. Gandhi, have yet to learn the A B C of real politics. They confuse the specious phrases uttered by Imperialists to mask their motives and aims with the motives and aims themselves. Real politics are concerned only with questions of power and of economics—openings for trade, sources of raw material and fields for investments,—and of these Mr. Gandhi is as innocent as a child.

So the sorry farce must be played out. the actors, fondly thinking that their audience is moved by their words and will be convinced against its own interests by their arguments. The proferred alliance with the Princes is eagerly accepted. As for the other delegates they might for all practical purposes have sat as silent as a stone. So Imperialism hopes and so it plans. but it faces now another India.

HOW TO HELP INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

(CONTRIBUTED)

"Support Indian Industries, Indian Banking, Indian Insurance, etc.," this has become a common slogan at all the meetings and in any article one reads on the present situation. Open any paper and one will find figures quoted which are meant to show to the public how Indian money is being taken away to foreign countries. It is easy for such arm-chair critics to describe with tears in their eyes the unhappy state of indigenous enterprise. Has it ever occurred to them that their platform oratory does not help to improve the condition of the country, and that a well-thought out plan of action will be of more use than a thousand such lectures? Let them put their shoulders to the wheel rather than give lectures. The three pet subjects of the present day are banking, insurance and shipping. Let us take each separately and see how much has been done by Indians in the past and what they can do in the future.

NARROW VISION

Banking.—Before 1908 banking on modern lines was almost a monopoly of Europeans and even after that though Indian banks have been started, many of them are being managed by Europeans. Therefore, the usual European mentality is found in not a few of these banks. The directors themselves are either too busy with their own affairs or are not adequately conversant with the principles of business, with the result that the manager has a complete command over the board. At present the main business that banks do is to advance against a few shares and Government paper. The vision of directors is so narrow that any proposal which may be a little out of the usual groove is, more often than not, without any thought, rejected and the stereotyped reply "Business does not suit" is sent to the party. If the directors were to be a little more enterprising it is certain that the position of Indian industries would be a hundred times better than what it is to-day. Concerns like the Tata Iron and Steel and Tata Hydro had to seek the aid of foreigners for

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY

A Striking Gesture.

Having been asked by the Imam Yahya to arbitrate between the Imam and himself in regard to the ownership of the Aaro Mountain, King Ibni Saud has promptly given his award in favour of the other party. This is a gesture as striking as it is welcome. The relations between the two rulers have been sufficiently strained to cause anxiety to well-wishers of Arabia. Ibni Saud's gesture is bound to evoke a response from the Imam of Yemen, that will mark the beginnings of friendship between the two rulers. This is a consummation to be wished for in the interests of the whole of Asia also. For certain events during the past six months had led observers to fear that the Arabian Peninsula also was fast becoming a serious danger spot.

Search of Anand Bhawan.

For months past the twin fact has been known to the whole of India that Anand Bhawan is the private residence of the Nehru family and that Swaraj Bhawan —presented by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru to the Nation—is the headaqurters of the Congress. Yet the all-knowing officials of Allahabad did not know where the office of the Congress Committee was situated. This ignorance would be extremely amusing were it not for the unfortunate fact that it had a more serious aspect. It is these local experts on the spot whose infallible reliability is invariably an all-sufficient argument for local Governments—and through the local Government for the Government of India—to defy public opinion in every way. Nothing could be a more eloquent commentary on the assurances just given to the U. P. Council by Government spokesmen, than the incident of the search at Allahabad.

Doctor Iqbal's "Message."

In this connection. we are reminded of Doctor Iqbal's speech at the Jesusalem Muslim Congress the other day. The learned Doctor does not fully realise it, but he was perfectly right in saying that "the future of Islam lies in the Arab people while their future depends on their unity." That he does not fully realise what he says is clear from his own attitude. The apology for his views that he wrote in the London "Times" is well-known. And while he is speaking of the dangers of materialism for Europe, he is loudly insisting—in the interests of Islam—on the Fourteen Points that really represent materialism emanating from within—a more dangerous peril. It is very significant, further, that Doctor Iqbal who waxed eloquent on the unity of the "Arab peoples" was silent about their freedom.

Future of Permanent Settlement.

Replying to an address by the Bengal Landholders' Association, the Viceroy made an interesting reference to the future of permanent settlement in Bengal. He said: "I am informed that the attitude of the Government of Bengal is that so long as land revenue remains a reserved subject, and the permanent settlement is not proved to be inimical to the best interests of the State, Government should not regard wih approval any attempt to interfere with a statutory arrangement. (..... The attitude adopted by the Government of Bengal on the subject appears to be justified.") The conditions of non-interference are particularly interesting. Land revenue cannot possibly be a reserved subject in the new regime, whether or not that regime amounts to cent per cent independence. But the other condition is transparently clear that any alteration in the Settlement will be made only if the Permanent Settlement is "proved to be inimical to the best interests of the State." That is a just condition and will no doubt be accepted by the Swaraj Legislature which will, of course, include a reasonable number of representatives of landowners and their tenants.

School Of Indian Music Completes 6th Year

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI'S TRIBUTE TO PROF. DEODHAR

PLACE OF MUSIC IN LIFE

The sixth anniversary of Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music was celebrated with great eclat in the Wilson College Hall on Wednesday evening. There was a distinguished gathering of students and admirers of the school who were treated to interesting and a a varied programme of Indian Music. The Garba dance led by Mrs. Brijkuvar Trikamdas and Mrs. Padmaben Sarayya was a special feature which was much appreciated by the gathering. Vocal music by Miss Shanta Amladi and Miss Sumati Oak deserved the repeated encores they got from the audience. Miss Manik Kabadi's rendering on the Mandolin was exquisite and done with skill.

TRIBUTE PROF. DEODHAR.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai who presided on the occasion referred to the place Music has always occupied in the life of India and paid a tribute to Prof. Deodhar and other organisers of the Institute for their pioneering efforts in modern times to rescue it from the abyss of vice and stagnation. He hoped that the European tour which Prof. Deodhar was undertaking shortly would equip him with that finish and necessary training to advance the Indian art on right lines.

Prominent among those present were Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Prof. C. N. Vallil, Principal Gharpure of the Poona Law College, Bai Kesaroai, Master Krishnarao, Vinayak Rao Patwardhan Ustad Vilayat Ali Khan, Mr. K. H. Vakil and others.

LATE PT. VISHNU DIGAMBAR

Mr. Kallianrai G. Ghoda, Honourary Secretary of the School in welcoming the guests said that they had met to celebrate the sixth anniversary day of the school. The actual day falls in July but it was not possible to hold the meeting then on account of the serious illness of Pandit Vishnu Digamber Palusker. Principal Deodhar had often to run down to Nasik to make inquiries about his health and also to see him. After paying a tribute to late Panditji Mr. Ghoda said. His work and services in the regeneration and betterment of the Art of Indian Music are so well known that many true lover of Indian Music is sure to feel for this irreparable loss. He has fortunately left many pupils behind him all well trained in his institution. I mean the Gandharva Mava Vidyalaya" who have already taken upon themselves to continue his work so nobly and ably begun by Panditjee. This school of Indian Music, the Maharashtra Vidyalaya, The Gandharva Maha Vidyayala, The Ram Adhar Mandal are all living monuments of ur Late Panditjee.

UNIVERSITY'S DUTY.

The school is progressing as it should, but our University is sitting and is still there where it is uptil now. The Allahabad University has taken a lead in this matter and our Bombay University has not even shown the inclination to think over or consider this question. I have never missed a single opportunity to appeal to those concerned with all the force at my command that the item of Music should be entered into the curriculum of our University studies at the earliest opportunity. It is a serious drawback and it is high time that the "Alma Mater" of the Urbs Prima in India should soon rectify it without any further loss of time.

AIMS OF SCHOOL.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai who presided on the occasion thanked the members of the committee of the school for the honour they had conferred on him but he said he was perhaps the least qualified man to preside on the occasion as he was completely ignorant of Music and other sister fine arts. But perhaps his ignorance was taken to be the principal qualification for placing on him the responsibility to commend the institution to the public of Bombay and of the whole country. Music and other fine arts as the unrecorded history had now revealed were not unknown to India. As a matter of fact India had led the world in the musical art, but unfortunately since the time of the Moghuls there was a steady sling backward. Study of ancient languages showed that every art and science which was now developed in the West was once the property of this land..

NOT LOST ART.

Speaking about Music the president said that fortunately it was not a lost science in India and much less a lost art. What better Music cold there be than the devotional songs of ancient India which were even to this day sung in the various parts of the country. Music he said was the property of the common man and it was good to be a common man than the classical critic. There was no life which had not some kind or other of music. It was time that they made music the common property of every house, because it was not in the academies alone where music resided.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Speaking about the question of the University giving a place to Music in its curriculum the speaker said that he dissagreed with thot view. He held that there should be a separate academy for Music and other allied arts, like painting, dancing and sculptor. It was a subject which deserved a separate University. He commended to the public the institution that was doing the imporant work of carrying the message of Music to the people and hoped that it would get all encouragement from the public.

PRINCIPAL'S SPEECH.

Principal Deodhar in the course of his speech referred to the progress the Institute had made thanks to the co-operation and response of Bombay Public. The School of Indian Music was founded in 1925 July 1st. The formal opening ceremony was performed by the Late Pandit Vishnu Digamber. The aims of the school are (1) to revive preserve and advance the art of Music, (2) to raise its moral tone and create a taste for this art. (3) To spread the knowledge among the rich and poor at a small expense. (4) To reclaim the art from abyss of vice to which it has unfortunately fallen.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The course of studies is divided into two grades, the Primary and Higher. The Primary course is of two years, in which a fairly good knowledge of about 30 Raagas is given. The theory Raagas with the period of the day assigned to them, their systematic classification, into groups according to their nature, and such other useful and interesting information supplemented by ample demonstrations, form part of the course.

Provision for the higher education is also made for those who desire to specialize in the Art as well as for the those who want to adopt Music as a vocation in life.a

NEW ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.

During the last year the Nutan Garba Mandal founded and directed by Mrs. Maniben Manji which has been added last year to the school has been holding its classes regularly twice a week. We are glad to state that the Members of this Mandal are of high class Gujarathi family. This Mandal offers its help to the deserving charitable institution by taking part in concerts arranged in their aid.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau. 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 16.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.06
To-day's Opening Rate	6.10
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	6.08
Difference	+.
Broach Expectation	191

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.72
To-day's Opening Rate	4.73
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.80
Difference	+.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 16.	
Silver Ready	20 1/4
Higher	3/8
Silver Forward	20 7/16
Higher	5/16

Speculators bought.
Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.		
Spot	63	6 0
Magsar	63	6 0
Gold	29	1 0

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a mammoth meeting of Bombay Citizens on the Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening, on the Agrarian Situation in U. P. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided.

BRING IT TO CONGRESS STANDARD

"Cut" Motion In Mysore Council

OFFICIALS SAVE THEMSELVES BY ENBLOC OPPOSITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 15.

"Wise statesmanship ought to recognise the pulsating force of the new order of things that is permeating the body-politic of British India under the banner of the National Congress led by Mahatma Gandhiji, a force that will inevitably make inroads into our State as well. If per chance, this is not recognised, it needs no prophet to proclaim that history will repeat itself, and the Times, Spirit will swallow up the hope of static and stagnant statesmanship which would fain stick to formulas framed before the flood instead of the dynamic statesmanship which will dare to formulate and implement policies that are in consonance with the changed times."

In these striking words, Mr. K. Chengalroya Reddy, the youngest member of the Mysore Legislative Council and a staunch Nationalist, appealed to the Government to reduce the salaries of Government officials and slowly come into line with the Congress principle in regard to the salaries of officials. By means of this, Mr. Reddy recommended to the Government that the salaries of the Government officers dawing more than a hundred rupees per month, be reduced permanently on a progressive scale ranging from 5 per cent. to 33-1/3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

Vehement opposition to this resolution came from Mr. N. Rama-Rao, Director of Industries and Commerce, and Mr. B. Srinivas Iyengar, Financial Secretary. The latter observed that any drastic reduction in salaries would be a breach of faith.

The Dewan, President, said that the Government were unable to accept the resolution. The resolution was pressed to a division and lost by official majority.

"SELF GOVT. TO BE WON BY SACRIFICES"

"Not As Gift From Whitehall"

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

Speaking at Pachaippas College last night, Mr. Prakasam characterising the Premier's statement said that so far as the Congress was concerned, the statement had guaranteed no 'Swaraj' for so long as the communal differences were perpetuated. If the Conference didn't produce the desired results, it was due to disagreement among the delegates and not the fault of the Premier. Had the so-called delegates been appointed by Mr. Gandhi, the plenipotentiary, good results would have accrued. Self-Government would not be won as a gift from Whitehall, he said, but it would be the result of sacrifice of masses.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Dr. Hyder Appointed Member

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

Dr. L. K. Hyder of the Aligarh University who was a member of the Assembly and of various committees and commissions, has been appointed a member of the Public Service Commission in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Syed Raza Ali.—A.P.

"AGRICULTURISTS' CONDITION SIMPLY HORRIBLE"

Sjt. Aney For Forming Peasants' Organizations

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 15.

Addressing a huge gathering this evening in Chitnis Park, Sjt. Bapuji Aney declared the condition of the agriculturists of the Province 'as simply horrible', and deplored the apathy of the Local Government in the matter of helping them. He made a strong appeal to all the Congress Committees to form peasants' organisations everywhere and collect data necessary for securing remission of land revenue.

"Pending Nation's verdict on the decisions of the Round Table Conference, which are in themselves very halting, the immediate task, before the Congress Committees, is the formation of peasants' organisations, and creating their confidence in the Congress", concluded Sjt. Aney.

Revenue Remissions In Punjab

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

Remission of land revenue and water rates estimated to cost about fortysix and a quarter lakhs has been announced by the Punjab Government. The reduction in charges for irrigation on cotton in certain areas amount to twenty-six lakhs and the reduction in the Kharif land revenue, ranging from one anna to eight annas in the rupee, will cost the Government about twenty lakhs.

SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

NEW DELHI. Dec. 16.

The Hon. Sir Muhammad Shafi, Acting Education Member, leaving Lahore to-night, reaches here tomorrow morning.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Calcutta, Dec. 16.

In sympathy with a weaker Hessian market jute shares opened quiet and only a limited turnover resulted at easier rates. In coals a small business was reported at lower levels. Teas were neglected. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares kept fairly steady; otherwise there was no new feature. The following were the closing quotations.—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. paper 51-12, 4 per cent. Loan 1934/37 83, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 90, ditto 1939/44 79-4, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 93-10, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 100-15.

Banks.—Central Bank of India 14, Imperial Bank fully paid 865, ditto contributory 218.

Railways.—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 72.

Cottons.—Kesoram ordy. 3-5.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 9-12; Bhalgora 2-10, Bokaro and Ramgur 7-8, Burra Dhemo 5-12, North Damuda 3, Raneegunge 32-4.

Jutes.—Anglo-India ordy. 30, Barnagore 135, Budge Budge pref. 105, Cheviot 241-8, Clive 26-13, Howrah 39-3, Hukumchand ordy. 22-1, Kamarhatty ordy. 413-8. Lansdowne ordy. 126; Lawrence pref. 105, National 21-4, Northbrook pref. 105, Presidency 6-2. Reliance 61-8.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Iron 2-6, Indian Galvanizing 6-8, Indian Iron and Steel 3-9, Hooghly Flour 19-8, B. I. Corporation ordy. 4-14-0, ditto pref. 45, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 6-4, Bengal Timber Trading ordy. 101.

Sugar Shares.—Cawnpore 21, Champaran 20-4; New Savan 11-14, Ryam 29, Samastipore 11-12.

5-1/2 per cent. 1911/26/41 Union Jute Mills debentures 98.—A. P.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL LEAVES FOR KARNATAK

Four Day's Tour Before He Gets Back To Kisans

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who left Bombay on Wednesday afternoon for his Karnatak tour was given a hearty send-off by his numerous friends and admirers in Bombay. He travelled by the Deccan Queen in company of Dr. N. S. Hardikar.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya who left Bombay by the earlier train will join Pandit Jawaharlal and Party at Poona. Pandit Jawaharlal will return to Bombay on the 21st inst. after finishing his Karnatak tour.

The same night he will leave for Allahabad where an order under 144 Cr. P. C. is awaiting him. In case he is not arrested earlier, which by the way is improbable, he will return again to Bombay on the 27th just in time to receive Mahatma Gandhi on the 28th.

As on the previous day Pandit Jawaharlal betrayed signs of agitation and it is understood that he almost cancelled his Karnatak tour as the U. P. situation demanded his presence there. But due to strong pressure from Karnatak where every arrangements have been completed for the Pandit's programme, he reconciled himself to have a dashing tour before he got back to the Kisans.

SARDAR LEAVES FOR ANAND.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Anand on Wednesday night by the Kathiawar Mail. He was seen at the station by Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. He was accompanied by his daughter Maniben and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, the General Secretary of the Congress. Sardar returns to Bombay on the 27th to receive Mahatma Gandhi. It is understood that both Sardar Vallabhbhai and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru discussed with the local Congress authorities the plans about Mahatmaji's reception. The programme is now very nearly complete and will be soon announced.

KINGSFORD SMITH LANDS AT CROYDON:

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Weatherbound in France for two days, airman Kingsford Smith landed at Croydon from Le Touquet at 10-30 a.m. today, thus delivering Australian Christians airmail after many vicissitudes.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

THE YEN MARKET

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Bombay, Dec. 16.

There was slight improvement in the yen market to-day, the banks having changed from their defensive position of yesterday to a more optimistic tone principally due to the better advices from New York where yens improved from 38 cents to about 42 cents, the London quotation also showing a rise from sh. 2.3 to sh.2.4-1/2 without a corresponding rise in the gold value of sterling. Though officially the selling rate was 165 with a buying rate of 150 this itself being a healthy change from yesterday when no buying rate was quoted) some business is reported to have passed at closer rates, but this has not been substantial. But the technical position has improved, though even at its present quotation in New York, the yen is at a discount of about 10 per cent from its gold value.

Some operators believe that Japan will sell all her forward purchases in the Indian market and take to buying in New York for her requirements, importing cloth to India when the exchange position will be more favourable. This is somewhat borne out by the anticipations of the shipping companies which are rather expecting the January return sailings to Japan to be somewhat empty. If this situation develops, Japanese banks would have to sell yens to importers and cover the sales through New York or through London by purchasing sterling in Bombay and selling it in London. In either case, there would probably arise a wider margin between buying and selling rates for yens in our market.

THE STERLING REMITTANCES.

The Controller of Currency has informed us that the Government have been able to purchase £4,203,000 this week. I rubbed my eyes at the figure but it was up because of the increase in the net remittances to the Secretary of States which stand now at £20,168,000 This, together with £9,000,000 transferred from the Paper Currency Reserve, and the sterling Loan of £10 million issued earlier this year would provide enough funds, along with the opening cash balance of £5 1/2 millions, to get through January including the maturity of the 5 1/2 p.c. 1932 loan, without having to resort to fresh borrowing. In the ordinary course, if the anticipations of trade are realised, there should be another £10 millions before the end of March which would leave a comfortable cash balance at the end of the year. The remittance programme of the year of £33 millions and the maturing loan would thus be provided for, due to the gold shipments which have come to the rescue of the Government as much as the depreciation of sterling to which the rupee is linked.

WAYS AND MEANS POSITION.

The issue of Treasury Bills this week including intermediates was only Rs. 175 lakhs against maturities of Rs. 250 lakhs leaving a gap of about Rs. 75 lakhs. In addition there has been the payment for the sterling purchases, approximately Rs. 570 lakhs, or a total requirement of more than six crores of rupees. The consequence is that currency would have been expanded by issue of Treasury Bills for this amount to the Paper Currency Reserve, the proceeds being placed to the credit of the Government's deposits with the Imperial Bank.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The gold market has been steadier with the opening rates at about Rs. 29 and, as the advices of cross-rate from London practically came through unchanged, there was a better feeling. The quotation is, however, still under the influence of the local stocks of gold and is distinctly lower than those prevailing some days ago when the cross rate was near 345.

NOT AN ASTROLOGER.

Interviewer.—What are your views on the future of sterling?

Financier.—I am a financer, not an astrologer.

Khaddar Solves Mass Unemployment

SIR M. VISWESVARAYYA OPENS SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

"I am one of those who not long ago thought that hand-spinning and hand weaving of khaddar, while machinery could do the work so cheap, might prove a waste of effort and that the energy and time spent on it might be more profitably employed, but in the present circumstances of the country, when there is such redundant unemployed population and there is no organisation at all to relieve unemployment, every sane person must admit that Khaddar propaganda is serving useful constructive purpose and that the efforts of the Congress Party in popularising Khaddar under the all-inclusive generalship of our great countryman, Mahatma Gandhi, are fully justified. When at some future time more rational economic policies begin to govern the attitude of Government, I have no doubt that the Mahatma Himself will wish to divert at least a part of the labour now employed on Khaddar to more remunerative occupations" declared Sir M. Viswesvarayya opening the all-India Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Madras Mahajana Sabha at the Congress House this evening.

TWO SOVEREIGN REMEDIES.

Continuing the speaker said that industries and education were two sovereign remedies to cure the economic ills from which India was suffering and that the problems of the coming time will be economic even more than political and if India were to keep in step with the civilized world outside, there should be extensive industrial development and unlimited diffusion of general and technical knowledge.

The Exhibition Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. Satyamurthi has erected over eighty stally in which numerous exhibits of indigenous manufacture from the different parts of the country are on show. The exhibition will continue for a month. Cinema shows, lectures on spinning and carding demonstrations have been arranged.—A. P.

PEEL'S STATEMENT ON BURMA

Ba Pe Satisfied

LONDON, Dec. 16.

After statement by Lord Peel and the declaration by Lord Lothian that the Premier's declarations of 19th January and 1st December regarding India applied to Burma, Mr. Ba Pe, on behalf of the Majority section, apart from the Trio namely Chit Hlaing, Tharrawaddy Pu and Tun Aung Gyaw, declared that he was satisfied.

Messrs. Chit Hlaing, Tharrawaddy Pu and Tun Gyaw were present, but did not reveal their attitude.—Reuter.

PICKETING IN FULL SWING AT CALCUTTA

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Arrests for peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops at Calcutta are being made everyday. Two volunteers were arrested on Monday and three on Tuesday. The total number of arrests made upto yesterday comes to 18.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Previous	Close	3.45
To-day's	Opening	3.46
To-day's	Close	3.44 1/4
Difference		—1/4

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

Previous	Close	3.45
To-day's	Close	3.46
Difference		+.1

JOHNSON'S PERMANENT BRILLIANT INK EASY FLOWING INK
WANTED AGENTS everywhere, AMIN & CO., 58, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Shanghai Maru	4104	14 Dec.	23 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	15 Dec.	30 Dec.
*Nagato Maru	5901	18 Dec.	3 Jan.
Haruna Maru	10500	.....	@ 11 Jan.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan
*Hankow Maru	4104	8 Jan.	18 Jan.
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 26 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	23 Dec.	9 Jan.
Suwa Maru	11000	7 Jan.	24 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	13 Jan.	19 Jan.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	27 Jan.	2 Feb.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yussen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
'Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	9th Dec.	24th Dec.
Argun ,,	23rd ,,	8th Jan.
Shinnoh ,,	9th Jan.	23rd ,,
Havre ,,	19th ,,	31st ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

'Phone Nos. 22150, 25473. Telegrams: "Shosen".

LOST OR IMPAIRED VITALITY RESTORED DIABETES EXPERT.

SECURE A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE in cases of Lost Vitality and Diabetes. Consult me in person if possible; otherwise, write stating your age, married or single, occupation, and a brief history of your case. Strictly confidential.

Hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.
Full particulars from:—
DR. JEAN F. STRANDGARD,
(Late of Berlin & Vienna).
Suite 37, HOTEL MAJESTIC,
BOMBAY, FROM THE 13TH

COMILLA TRAGEDY.

How Interview Was Sought.

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS.

COMILLA, Dec. 14.

It is reported that the suspects are Miss Santi Ghosh and Miss Suniti Chowdhury, students of Class B (Third Class) of the Faizunessa Government High School. The former is a daughter of the late Prof. Debendra Ghose of Comilla College.

HOW THEY SOUGHT INTERVIEW

They sought an interview with the District Magistrate by concealing their identity and submitted a petition before him asking him to arrange a swimming competition at Comilla. Mr. Stevens referred them to the Head Mistress of the school and was returning the petition to them when both the girls, it is alleged, shot him in the chest. Rai Saheb Nepal Sen, Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer, who was present there arrested both of them. An orderly named Rasmat Ali, who intervened, was wounded on the left arm. Mr. Stevens died immediately. Both girls are in custody.

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS.

A large number of houses have been searched in this connection, and among others Mr. Kamini Datta, the well-known Advocate, who is conducting defence in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Trial and Srimati Indumati Singh, a sister of Ananta Singh, one of the alleged ring-leaders of the Armour Raid in Chittagong, were arrested this evening. Srimati Indumati Singh arrived here last night. The outrage took place between nine and ten this morning.

OUTRAGE CONDEMNED.

The funeral of the late Mr. Stevens will take place to-morrow.

Several meetings were held in the town to-day including one of Ministerial Officers and resolutions were passed expressing deep regret at the "shocking and dastardly outrage committed upon a popular District Magistrate" and strongly condemning the perpetration of such heinous offences. —A.P.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine. During the month of November 30,868 tons of ore were mined. 26,800 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,984 tons of Leady Concentrates.

13,149 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 1,498 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 7,887 tons Hard Lead of treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were: —
5,880 tons Refined Lead
470,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 4,550 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 8.8 ounces of Silver, 6.7 per cent Lead, 52.2 per cen Zinc.

In addition to the above 900 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6,286 tons Copper Ore.

75 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 312 tons Speiss were also produced.

CABLE ITEMS.

150 "Down & Outs" were guests at a dinner in London on Tuesday evening provided by the Calcutta Y.M.C.A. in conjunction with the Church Army.—Reuter's Special.

TO MEET "ECONOMY" and RETRENCHMENT

KARANI'S XMAS CARDS

Unanimously pronounced

"BEST SELECTION"

and universally appreciated for Reasonable Prices are offered at further CONCESSIONS:—

Auto Stationery: Eight for a Rupee.

	per doz.
Two anna Cards	at Re. 1-2-0
Four ,, ,,	at Rs. 2-4-0
Six ,, ,,	at Rs. 4-0-0
Eight ,, ,,	at Rs. 5-0-0

No reduction on prices marked Re. 1 and more.

KARANI'S XMAS CARDS

220, Bora Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

Illustrated List Post Free.

9 MORE AMERICAN BANKS CLOSE DOORS.

86,935,000 Dollars Involved.

OVER 1,200 SUSPENSIONS IN 1 YEAR!

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Boston.—Nine Massachusetts' Banks to-day, followed the example of the Federal National Bank of Boston and closed their doors, involving the total amount of deposits of 86,935,000 Dollars.

There have been over 1,200 bank suspensions in the United States since the beginning of the year, involving deposits totalling about 900 millions dollars, though the closing is only temporary in case of some 200 of them, with deposits totalling 120 million dollars.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT REMAINS

Viceroy's Assurance To Bengal Land Holders

BELVEDERE, December 15.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the address presented by the Bengal Landholders' Association, on December 15 said:—

Gentlemen,—I fully appreciate the sincerity of the hopes, which you have expressed with regard to the political advancement of India under my administration in the future. To attain that goal we should all strive to banish suspicion and to concentrate in a joint effort to reach by peaceful and constitutional means, the end which is promised as a result of the recent deliberations of the Round Table Conference.

You express apprehension that attempts may be made to rescind or cripple the Permanent Settlement in Bengal. Although this is a matter which primarily concerns the Local Government the Permanent Settlement Regulation cannot be repealed without my sanction. I am informed that the attitude of the Government of Bengal is, that so long as land revenue remains a reserved subject and the Permanent Settlement is not proved to be inimical to the best interests of the State, Government should not regard with approval any attempt to interfere with a statutory arrangement sanctioned by the lapse of years, and inextricably bound up with the economic conditions and judicial practice. The attitude adopted by the Government of Bengal on this subject appears to be justified.

NO REVOLUTIONARY MEASURES.

I am also informed that it is very doubtful whether the abolition of the Permanent Settlement would be of any great advantage even financially to any Government unless it at the same time introduced changes affecting not merely the Zamindars, but the interests of many other landlords and tenants in Bengal, whose rights are protected by legislation which is based on the Permanent Settlement. I can assure you that any measures entailing consequences of such a far-reaching and even revolutionary nature, would not meet with my approval.—A.P.

LIABILITY FOR WIFE'S DRESS BILLS

Interesting King's Bench Judgment.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

The question of a wealthy Cal- The buestion of a wealthy Calcutta merchant's liability for his wife's dress bills was decided by King's Bench, when an action by a Bond Street firm against Mr. and Mrs. Alexantder Gordon, in connection with the dress bills amounting to nearly a thousand sterling spent in a year, came up. Judgment was given against Mrs. Gordon for a Bond Street firm for the amount claimed and for the husband with costs, the judge finding that the wife was not acting as an agent for her husband. The evidence was given that the wife received £2,000 every year from her husband, not including payment of rent rates and taxes.—Reuter.

DR. SHAH ACQUITTED.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 15.

Dr. Chimanlal Shah, who was charged with causing the death by abortion of a Christian nurse Shanta was committed to Sessions by the Hon. Magistrate Khan Bahadur Kadri. The trial in Sessions lasted for over a week and concluded yesterday evening. The assessors declaring the accused not guilty unanimously, Mr. Kaikaim, Acting District Sessions Judge, delivered judgment this noon. Agreeing with the assessors' verdict he declared accused not guilty and acquitted him.

ORDINANCE FOR DHRAGANDHRA?

Chiefs & Satyagraha.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Dec. 14.

It is reported that the princes and chiefs of Kathiawar who have assembled here to witness the All-Kathiawar Races Tournament, met in a conclave at A. G. G.'s bungalow on 12th and 13th instant to determine what steps must be taken to stamp out the spirit of Satyagraha that has spread in the province lest their subjects may resort to non-payment of taxes. They are understood to have unanimously appealed to the Government to extend to them, the long arm of Princes' protection bills. It is feared Government will, very shortly, issue his Ordinance prohibiting entrance of any batch of Satyagrahis in Dhrangadhra territory from 21st inst.

The day fixed for Dhrangadhra mass civil disobedience is drawing very near.

SATYAGRAHIS CONVICTIONS.

It is reported the trial of Dhrangadhra Satyagrahis (Dhrangadhra men) was held in camera. They have been given each 3 months' hard labour. The eighth batch of Satyagrahis is to follow the seventh batch of Karachi Satyagrahis already arrested on 12th on 19th inst.

The Hindus of Junagadh at a meeting held the other day passed a resolution requesting State authorities to honour the settlement arrived at between the Nawab Saheb and Sir Purshottamdas.

News In Brief

Rajpipla—The 16th anniversary of the installation of H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla was celebrated on the 10th instant. A durbar was held in the morning in which State officials and others were present. In the evening His Highness gave an 'At Home' to over 500 guests. Military sports were held on the occasion

Nagpur—The election of Mr. M Bhawani Shanker Niyogi as Vice-Chancellor has been set aside by the Chancellor of the Nagpur University on the ground that votes were not properly recorded. It is learnt fresh election will soon take place.

Poona—The Premier's declaration on Indian policy was considered by the Council of the Deccan Sabha, local Liberal organisation which characterised it as very disappointing for reasons that it merely reaffirmed his earlier declaration of January last and failed to give a satisfactory indication of British Government's declaration to fulfil pledges already made.—A. P.

Our Nagpur correspondent wires:—"Morris College shooting echo proceedings under the Arms Act have been started against Dr. Hunter, Principal, Morris College, and has the case will come up for hearing in the Court of the District Magistrate, Nagpur, on 17th instant.

Our Nagpur correspondent wires:—"59 workers of the B. N. Railway who had signed the pledge and resumed work on Monday again joined Satyagraha on Tuesday. 20 labourers of the Stores Department also joined Satyagraha. Chances of compromise seem distant."

The All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Conference will be held at Jubbulpore, during the coming Christmas holidays on the 26th to 28th instant. The Hon. Mr. H. N. Kunjroo will preside. The Reception Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of R. B. C. P. Bose, Advocate, ubbulpore.

In the C. P., harvesting of kharif crops, picking of cotton and threshing and winnowing of minor crops continue. Rabi sowings are nearly completed and germination is successful. In the Feudatory States, harvesting and threshing of kharif crops are in progress and Rabi sowings are nearing completion.

Brigadier G. A. Hare, Director of Army Factories in India, Simla, paid a visit to the Aleghokar Schools at Kirkee, with Colonel B. H. Brown, on Saturday the 12th instant. He record a favourable opinion about the school.

Patna—The 20th session of All-India Kurmikshattriya Association will be held under the presidentship of Babu Mithilasaran Sinha on 28th, 29th and 30th instant, at Kharagpur, Midnapur District, Bengal.

The Secretaries of the S. P. H. High School Past Students's Union, Bordi have requested past students of the School to attend the annual meeting, at Bordi, on 25th instant.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN U. P.

'AUTHORITY TO DISTRICT COMMITTEES TO DISOBEY ORDERS."

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

It is understood that a resolution, hitherto kept confidential, was passed by the U. P. Agrarian Sub-Committee towards the end of last month, that in the event of orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. or other orders being issued to hinder Congress activity, particularly in connection with the present movement, authority should be given to District Congress Committees in the Districts where the campaign has been started to disobey such orders.

In case of other districts the President was authorised to consider the applications for individual civil disobedience and when he considered it necessary he could give such permission provided that the District Congress Committee confined civil disobedience in the districts, where the campaign was being carried on to individuals.

It is also understood that another resolution was passed that no defence should be offered in cases connected with the movement, and no security should be given under the preventive Section.—A.P.

Suspects' Statements Recorded.

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

Four young men who were arrested last night in a hotel have been sent to Fort where, it is understood, the Special C.I.D. have recorded their statements. It is stated that the suspects are all Punjabis.

It is understood that a fortnights remand has been taken.

A large number of special police were seen patrolling in the city to-day.—A. P.

HOW TO HELP INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

(Continued from page 6.)

the issue of their debentures. Of all the Indian banks and Indian industrialists was not one able to help them? Indian Princes have come to their aid to a certain extent but not so the Indian capitalist. If national industries like these have to seek the aid of foreign capital in spite of Indian banks, how can ordinary small industries expect any help from these banks?

SWADESHI INSURANCE

Insurance.—Like banking insurance was also controlled by non-Indians prior to about 1906. As a result of the Swadeshi movement in 1906 a few Indian insurance companies were started but with the stiff competition from foreign companies some were driven to the wall. A few, however, were able to withstand the onslaught and are in a sound position today. It is said that an insurance company is a valuable asset of a nation. In America these insurance companies have contributed to a very great extent to the development of industries. In England also the same may be said to be true, if not to such a large extent. As early as 1907 in an address to the Institute of Actuaries one eminent actuary said: "A few years back it was a common practice of insurance companies to invest their funds in Government securities only, to-day they have to be avoided like the plague," meaning thereby that it is insurance companies who should come to the help of industries. If this was the trend of thought in England in 1907, what do we find the mentality of the Indian companies to-day? Out of the total funds of all the insurance companies amounting to 23 crores, nearly 80 per cent. is invested in Government, Municipal or such other securities, and hardly 75 lakhs in industrial undertakings. In foreign countries, on the contrary, about 5 per cent. is invested in Government and other gilt-edged securities, while a large part goes for the developwent of industries.

WANTED CO-ORDINATED ACTION

In view of these facts is it any wonder that Indian industries have to starve? On the other hand can platform speaking help India to be self-supporting? It requires a master-mind to awake the sleeping bankers and industries. In the famous Five-Year Plan the U.S.S.R. chalked out a definite plan. It started a regular campaign of industrial organisation and to-day the world has before it the fruits of this work. Would it not be better if the Indian leaders relised this and instead of the lecturning tours they concentrated their efforts on tackling this mighty problem?

Another and a more drastic change which is necessary is the change in the mentality of the directors. The holding of directorships has become the sole monopoly of a few rich persons most of them have so many irons in the fire that they hardly find time to go into the details of the management, etc., of the company. Many of the directors have antiquated ideas about the management of companies and unless persons with a wider outlook are at the helm of affairs matters will continue as they are to-day and the position of Indian industries will remain the same as it was twenty-five years back.

X'MAS

CHEAP TICKETS

FOR

ALL CLASSES

AVAILABLE FOR RETURN UPTO 14TH JAN. 1932

TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF VISITING YOUR FRIENDS!

Full particulars and Tourist Literature Available from
CENTRAL ENQUIRY OFFICE, CHURCHGATE
OR
ENQUIRY OFFICE, BOMBAY CENTRAL

B.B. & C.I. Rly.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO THE NORTH

COMMENCING FROM 18TH DECEMBER
MADAN THEATRES'
TALKING & SINGING PICTURE IN HINDI

SHAKUNTALA

WITH
MISS KAJJAN & Master NISSAR
AT WELLINGTON-TALKIES DHOBI TALAO

GRAND X'MAS SPECIAL
Rs. 6,000 in Cash Prizes
Wishing Good Luck

THE BUSY X WORDS.

First Prize Rs 3,000 2nd Prize Rs 2,000

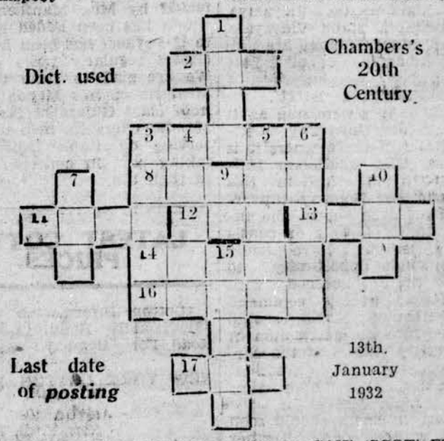
Rs. 1000 for the 1st 50 CORRECT SOLUTIONS posted on or before 6-1-1932

1st Entry Rs. 2. ***Subsequent Entry Re. 1.***

(A Puzzle requiring Skill and Intelligence.)

CLUES ACROSS.	CLUES DOWN.
2. Always	1. Observes
3. The King of the serpents	3. A lance
8. The plate for the bread.	4. Rise of the tide
11. Trick	5. Plants
12. Gerund	6. The first fruits
13. Skilful	7. A piece of work
14. A heavy screened wagon	9. Tellurium
16. Of bacon, to become rancid	10. A cleft
17. To inspect	15. A store house (Jumb)

Dict. used — Chambers's 20th Century.



Last date of *posting* — 13th. January 1932

N. B:—BRACKETTED WORDS SUCH AS 'SAK' 'SCOT' ETC. ETC. & 'ABBRS' ARE NOT MENTIONED.

RULES.

1. The FIRST PRIZE will be awarded to the CORRECT SOLUTION and the SECOND PRIZE for solution with ONE error. When ties occur prizes are equally divided.
2. A CORRECT SOLUTION is one which agrees LETTER for LETTER with the key solution deposited with "THE BUSY" Office.
3. ENTRIES ONCE SENT CANNOT BE ALTERED.
4. ENTRY FEES MUST STRICTLY ACCOMPANY SOLUTIONS. STAMPS AND CHEQUES WILL BE REFUSED.
5. Unnecessary correspondence will not be attended to.
6. The DECISION of the management in all matters of this competition must be accepted as FINAL and LEGALLY BINDING throughout.
7. Results will be announced within a fortnight after the closing date.

For leaflets and other particulars apply to:—
The Director, Busy X words, Lalgudi P. O., Trichinopoly Dt.

A COMPROMISE BETWEEN EAST & WEST ANCIENT & MODERN

ALL the goodness and greatness found in the East and West, ancient and modern, form the contents of this greatest of the world's great tonics, but the credit for its success goes largely to the rich golden traditions of the thousand years' old Ayurvedic Science. Made of all those ingredients that made the *Aswagandha Rasayan* of the ancient glory so popular, with a few modern nutrients of proven merit added to it, ASVAN is ideal for the treatment of Nerve Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, Debilities of all kinds, lowered vitality, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia and allied diseases. Every drop of it puts new life into you, and after a regular course of treatment, your whole system is revitalised. ASVAN contains no harmful drugs and suits all seasons.

Of all Chemists, Bazars and Stores

ASVAN

Manufactured by:
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.
CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents: **Orient Drug Agency Bombay 2.**
Stockists:—
1. NATIONAL DRUG AGENCY Ahmedabad.
2. KING AND CO., Hyderabad, (Deccan).

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

READY MONEY ALWAYS !! !!

FOR YOUR DAILY BUSINESS DISBURSEMENTS.

From your CURRENT DEPOSIT A/c which pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. p.a. for the first 6 months and 2 per cent p. a. for the next 6 months.

FOR YOUR DOMESTIC EXPENSES.

From your HOME SAVINGS A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FOR YOUR YEARLY REQUIREMENTS.

From your FIXED DEPOSIT A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 5 per cent. p. a.

FOR AN INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

By cashing your 3 YEAR'S CASH CERTIFICATES which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4 1/2 per cent. compound and 5 1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

These and many more are the services offered by:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA AND CONTROL OF ARMY.

Outburst Of Die-Hard Press.

The "Western Mail" of Cardiff writes:+

Those who objected to the holding of the India Round Table Conference were able to speak with directness and conviction regarding the danger that political theorists and irresponsibles would be accorded thereby an opportunity of making mischievous speeches and preposterous demands from a far more conspicuous platform than any they might occupy in India. This fear has not been generally realised, for the speeches of an extremist type have been few, but the experience of yesterday, when Mr. Gandhi demanded that army control in India—including the control of the British garrison—should be vested in a government responsible to a sort of sovereign legislature, was exactly of the kind which the critics of the conference have always regarded as something to be avoided at all costs. It is true, of course, that nothing which Gandhi said was convincing or of a character which the British Government or Parliament could for a moment entertain: it is true also that well-informed opinion in India does not desire a departure from the present system of public defence. The danger lies in the effect on uninstructed Indian opinion of a demand so persumptuous, voiced in the capital of the Empire and in the presence of representatives of the Imperial Government.

It is not necessary to enter upon an argument regarding the principal features of a demand which would be instantly condemned as absured by anyone possessed of a glimmering of political instinct or by anyone acquainted with the elementary stage of political development which has been attained in India, but it should be pointed out that when Mr. Gandhi asks that the British army should remain in India he admits inferentially that the prime conditions of a native military system do not exist in India. It is obviously impossible to place British troops under other than British control, and those who are conversant with Indian affairs are almost equally convinced of the impossibility of placing the native troops under non-British control. The native military castes would oppose the change on general grounds: it is also a tactical necessity that native troops in action should be under British leadership. Mr. Gandhi professes a desire for a democratic political system in India: possibly he realises that if British troops were withdrawn the control of the country would probably fall into the hands of a military oligarchy representing the fighting castes and races.

TOWARDS INDIAN SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Shiv Rao's Scheme

TO GUARD LABOUR INTERESTS.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.

Mr. Shiv Rao has left for Paris en route to Barcelona, where he and his wife will be guests of the Spanish Government. He will sail from Marseilles on December 18.

Mr. Shiv Rao hopes to see established shortly a Joint Indian Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress to keep Indian Labour interests prominently before Parliament, during future discussions of the Indian constitution. Mr. Lansbury and Messrs. Cliff, Citrine and Bromley are keenly interested in this scheme. They are also equally interested in the position of the Depressed classes.

SYMPATHY WITH INDIA.

"Having seen for the last few days editors of papers and prominent parliamentarians, I am bound to confess," Mr. Shiv Rao added, "there is far more sympathy with Indian aspirations than is expected from the Parliamentary debates. But they must definitely accept the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and show that an honourable settlement can be attained by methods of negotiation and conference. On our side, it is equally essential to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the communal question.

KARWAR RYOTS CONFERENCE

Demands Reduction In Land Revenue

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Dec. 13.

At a conference, of the ryots of Sirsi, Siddapur and Yallapur talukas in the Karwar district held on the 11th instant, in the Marikamba Temple at Sirsi, under the presidentship of Sj. S. N. Keshawain, President of the Sirsi Ryots' Association. The resolutions were passed demanding that Government should conduct a re-survey of the Settlement, made in 1925-26, as that was a period of high prices and the ryots had not got their due especially as the prices had now gone down very low. demanding the reduction in land revenue, brought into force from the present year should, in sheer justice to the ryots, have retrospective effect from 1925-26, the year in which the settlement was made and requesting Government to run a model farm of garden lands which at present did not exist anywhere in the district, so that Government might realise the difficulties of the gardeners at first hand.

An Association of the ryots of the three talukas of Sirsi, Siddapur and Yallapur was formed with Mr. Keshawain as President and 10 members on the Managing Committee to work for the removal of the ryots' grievances. The injustice of levying grazing fees from the ryots, who invariably graze their cattle in private lands called the 'Betta' lands alloted to them in the proportion of 9 acres to one acre of garden land they held, and who never allowed their cattle to enter the forest area for grazing, was also set forth in one of the resolutions.

As most of the Tagavi loan, advanced by Government last year in the three talukas, was mostly used, with or without the consent of the parties, towards the payment of land revenue, which the peasants pleaded inability to pay, the Conference requested the Government that the amount of that tagavi loan should be treated as suspension of land revenue and the rules applicable to such suspension be appplied to the loan.

BATHING POOL SATYAGRAHA

Sanatanists' New Move

NASIK, Dec. 15.

Considerable excitement prevailed at the Ramkund Pool yesterday, as the Mahars were persistent in their attempt to bathe in the pool. A batch of twenty-five went to the pool, but found a strong cordon of Sanatanists guarding it and barbed wire entanglement was being constructed, but the District Magistrate ordered the latter to be stopped. An awkward situation was created when a Mahratta got through the cordon and was bathing in the pool. The Sanatanists objected, and when he said that he was a Hindu, they refused to believe him. A Hindu pleader, then approached the District Magistrate and requested him to issue an order under Section 144 prohibiting all classes from bathing in the sacred pools for a period of two months, as the Sanatanists realised that they could not always keep a watch and prevent the pools from being polluted. The District Magistrate has accordingly issued an order and a police guard has been posted at the pools to see that it is carried out. Bathing will now be restricted to the river itself, but the priests will lose a good deal of money in the shape of fees for bathing in the pools. The situation has been considerably eased by the prohibition.—A.P.

ADDRESS TO PT. JAWAHARLAL

Dharwar Municipality's Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Dec. 14.

The Dharwar Municipal Borough has decided to present an address of welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the 18th instant in the morning, after which a public address will be given. Panditji will have informal talk with the important Congress workers before leaving for Hubli.

Bheemsen Nayali, deported under the Foreigners' Act during the last Satyagraha, was arrested in Ranebenur as violating that order on 11th instant, and subsequently was released by Collector's order which was withdrawn on the conclusion of the truce.

RECEPTION TO MAHATMA

Call For Volunteers

Sjt. Purshottamdas Trikamdas, Member-in-Charge, Volunteer Board B. P. C. C. writes:—

Large number of Volunteers are required for the purpose of arranging Mahatma Gandhi's Reception on the 28th December 1931. Those who are willing to offer their services are requested to be present themselves at the Congress House to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

INDO-AFRICAN RELATIONS

Mr. Andrews On Forthcoming Conference

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 15.

Rev. C. F. Andrews on arriving at Cape Town stated that he regarded the prospect before the coming Indo-South African Union Conference in January as hopeful, owing to the great desire of the South African Government to establish all-round friendly relations with the neighbouring countries.

Rev. Andrews suggested that time had arrived to treat all South African Indians as now practically domiciled, because nearly eighty per cent were already South-African born.

It was necessary to recognise that repatriation was intensely disliked in India owing to injurious consequences to repatriated Colonial Indians who were unable to acclimatise themselves to Indian conditions.—Reuter.

"A SORDID DRAMA"

Both Accused In Bhatia Girl Case Acquited.

"This case has been a sordid drama, but the only redeeming feature of the sordid drama is that the husband has acted very nobly and accepted back his wife". These remarks were made by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Chief Presidency Magistrate delivering judgment in the sensational Bhatia girl case on Tuesday.

In this case Narayandas Khetsi and Jammabai Khetsi were charged with acquiring the possession of a girl Kesharbai for immoral purposes and living on the earnings of her prostitution. The first accused was the uncle of the girl while the second accused was her grandmother.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused allowed Kesharbai to be introduced to various persons who took liberties with her and paid her for the same. The girl in her evidence had admitted that she was introduced to several persons by one Madhowji who also gave evidence in the case.

The Magistrate in the course of the judgment observed that he could not accept the uncorroborated evidence of the girl. She had stated that she was introduced to various persons by the witness Madhowji and the Magistrate held that if the girl had made the same statement to the Police they ought to have made Madhowji an accused in the case. Madhowji denied the allegation. According to the evidence of the girl he was nothing but a pimp who led the girl astray and encouraged her to lead a life of shame.

It was not proved that the object of the accused in obtaining the possession of the girl was to use her for immoral purposes. She was brought down by her father and was to be sent to Cutch with her husband, but she refused to go. During the three or four months that she was staying at the Jadhavji Cara Sanitarium nothing occurred.

On the second charge also there was no evidence against the accused. The girl stated that she was introduced to Vallabhdas by Madhavji and the former paid her rupees ten out of which Madhavji took Rs. 5 and bought a Sari for her with the remaining Rs. 5. She did not tell the accused that she got money from Vallabhdas and when she told the accused No. 2 that she got money from Madhavji, the old woman scolded the girl. She was also introduced to another "Bhatia Gentleman" and next to Shroff. Sometimes she was paid for it, while at other times she was not paid. There was no evidence to show that the accused received any money from anybody for the use of the girl. The Magistrate said that he would accept the evidence of the girl, but in that case the accused was entitled not to rely on the evidence. The only thing urged against the accused was the document, which was signed by both the accused and the brother of the girl. The girl had admitted that it was extorted from them by Madhavji who represented himself as a Mawali and said that he had one thousand Mawalis under him. No reliance could, therefore, be placed on that document.

The Magistrate, therefore, acquitted both the accused. In conclusion, he praised the conduct of the husband who accepted back his wife and said that it was the only redeeming feature of the case which was a sordid drama. He hoped that the girl who had bitter experience would learn a lesson from it and mend her ways.

In this case Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr. B. T. Desai.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS—

—CAN SAFELY CHOOSE A WATCH from OUR BIG FREE CATALOGUE

Square "D"

'SQUARE "D"
Sterling Silver Rs. 51
Rolled Gold Rs. 60
9-ct. Gold Rs. 91
14-ct. Gold Rs. 107
18-ct Gold Rs. 126
"OCTAGON."
Sterling Silver Rs. 51
Rolled Gold Rs. 60

"Octagon"

All Fine Keyless Levers

TONNEAU No. 5
Sterling Silver Rs. 54
Rolled Gold Rs. 64

BUY A WEST END

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
SEND FOR LARGE FREE CATALOGUE

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocele specialist
(Vadifalia, Surat)
Without Operation
Cures Radically (with one injection)
HYDROCELE
At One Sitting
IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For Inquiry or details with certs send 3 annas Stamps.

WANTED CHIEF ORGANISERS
ON SALARY AND COMMISSION BOTH
FOR
THE NEPTUNE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(HIGHLY SPOKEN BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC)
For Particulars and terms
Only respectable and experienced men in this line should at once
Apply to :—
HEAD OFFICE: 78, APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

DRALLE'S
MALATTINE
GLYCERINE SOAP
Best for Complexion

BABY'S BEST JEWEL IS BABY'S JUVENOL

ASK ANY GOOD CHEMIST

12 RUBBER STAMPS

Paid, Copied, Urgent, Bookpost, Duplicate, Cancelled, Filed, Refused, Stamped, Order No., Original and Registered for Rs. 1/10 post free. Very useful for Banks and Offices. RUBBER STAMPS of ALL DESIGNS ARE MADE TO ORDER.:

GENUINE RUBBER STAMP Manufacturing Co., [illegible] Street, Calcutta.

ARE YOU EFFECTED BY RETRENCHMENT

by a cut in your salary or a dismissal. Don't worry, start Mail Order Business that has given America a tremendous trade, with a little capital. Study "Mail Order Business." Pages 180 Price Rs. 2. PARKASH BROTHERS, LAHORE.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

B. L. THOSAR

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 495—497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 22997.

100 % CURE

Menstrual irregularity, Leucorrhoea, Ulcerine and all female diseases.

Cured easily by Special Electric Treatment.

NO PAIN NO SHOCKS

VAIDYA & CO.

ORIGINAL ELECTRIC HOSPITAL

188, Kalbadevi Road,

Near Bhuleshwar Corner, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND

(Established 1876).

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort. Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,92,300.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the Widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months subscription.

For details apply for a copy of rules to:—

CHAMAN SADANAND DESAI, SECRETARY and TREASURER.

TOLSTOY'S OF "THE RESURRECTION."

(Continued from page 3.)

ed, in a brown vestment, a gold cross hanging from his neck, administers the oath to the jurors in a voice monotonous and almost inaudible.

Dmitri Nekhludof, serious, solemn, crosses himself, kisses the Bible, and takes a seat in the jury box with the other jurors.

"Simon Kartinkin—rise!"

Kartinkin rises nervously and crosses himself. His lips twitch without speaking.

"You are accused of aiding in the murder of the rich merchant Smelkof, with intention of robbing him."

"Our business is to tend on the lodgers and—I never went near the room. I—I did not take money or give the drink with poison."

A guard enters and forces Kartinkin to sit down.

"Euphemia Botchkova!"

Botchkova rises, furtive, troubled, her face ashen gray, without eyebrows or lashes.

"You are also accused of aiding in the murder. Do you plead guilty?"

"I am not guilty of anything! I got none of the money!"

"Katusha Maslova!"

Katusha rises, her eyes black gleaming, swollen, her face pallid the result of dissipation and long confinement in prison, her hands buried in the big sleeves of her prison coat. She glances brazenly, insolently at the judge, then looks nervously, like a hunted animal about the court room.

Dmitri looks quickly at Katusha, stares at her, hides his face behind his hand, his memory going back seven years. Fate has brought them together again. He is a juror. She is a prisoner on trial for murder—and he, who is responsible for her fall, sits in judgment upon her!

"You are accused of poisoning the merchants Smelkof, and robbing him of his money and diamond ring..... Do you plead guilty?"

"I am not guilty. I did not take his money. The ring, he gave me himself."

"Is it true, Maslova, that you are a public woman?"

"For seven years I have lived as best I could—sometimes I have worked."

"Now tell us how it all happened—tell us everything. A full confession may be to your advantage."

Katusha nervously runs her hands over the sleeves of her great coat. The jurors look intently at her studying her. Dmitri, in a corner, covers his face partly with his hand staring up at her, uneasy, fearful that she may recognise him.

"Kartinkin and Botchkova asked me to come to their lodging house to entertain Smelkof. They said he would pay me well."

The trial drags through the monotonous hours. The prosecution and the defence address the jury. The judge delivers his stilted charge.

In the jury room, Dmitri stands alone at a window, conscience-stricken, nervously puffing a cigaret, listening to the arguments of the jurors.

"Whether Maslova realized it or not, she poisoned him."

"She didn't do it alone—Kartinkin and Batchkova helped her."

"The President's summing up was good."

"Good! It nearly put me to sleep."

"The servants would have known nothing about the money if Maslova had not been in league with them."

"I think they are all guilty. She planned the robbery and the servants aided her."

Mentally tortured, soul-lashed, Dmitri walks over to the jury table.

"Listen! Gentlemen! Isn't it evident that Kartinkin and Botchkova used Maslova to murder the merchant, and after she had gone, they robbed him and placed the blame on her?"

"Who could believe a wretch like Maslova? She was caught with his ring."

"She told us how it happened. The merchant was crazy with wine. He gave her the ring to entice her. She gave him the powder to quiet him."

"It is impossible to acquit Maslova. She confessed she gave him the poison."

"Yes, but she thought it was a sleeping powder."

"The sleeping powder contained arsenic, and arsenic is a deadly poison."

"Gentlemen—gentlemen—" Dmitri's voice is vibrant with pain and suffering. "Let us look into our own hearts—let us be merciful—no one of us is without sin."

"We must not be swayed by sentimest," interrupts the foreman, calm and analytical. "Remember, gentlemen, a majority vote will decide the fate of all three."

The vote is taken. The judge receives the verdict from the jurors. Katusha stands at the rail in the dock, nervous, expectant. Kartinkin and Botchkova stand on either side of her. The voice of the judge, dignified, judicious, rings out.....

"By the Ukase of his Imperial Majesty, the Criminal Court, on the strength of the decision of the jury, sentences Simon Kartinkin, Euphemia Botchkova, and Katusha Maslova to hard labour in Siberia for life."

Katusha's lips move bitterly. She glances contemptuously insolently at the junge. She beats her hands against the rail and screams:

"It's a lie! I am not guilty. They did it! They used me to give him the powder so they could rob him!"

Dmitri, crushed, a haunted look is his face coners in the jury box. Katusha is not a woman of the streets—she is his sin! The judge vigorously rings the bell, orders silence. Katusha, screaming, protesting her innocence, spitting at the judge and jury, is seized by the guards and dragged out of the court-room.

Dmitri climbs over the jury box, rushes to the doorway, leans back against the door, overwhelmed, stares into vacancy, his ears pierced by the wild shrieks of Katusha.

"They lied! They told me it was a sleeping powder! I never thought it would kill him!"

SICTH INSTALMENT.

Katusha, dejected, drunken, a cigarette in her mouth, a vodka bottle in her hands, her hair unkempt over her face shifts about nervously on the bench in her prison cell.

A guard unlocks the door, Dmitri, hat in hand, humble, penitent enters and comes down the steps.

"A visitor to see you, Maslova."

"Nobody ever comes to see Maslova."

Katusha turns her back on the guard. He walks away. Dmitri steps over to her.

"I—I have come to help you."

"Give me ten roubles. That's the only way anybody can help Maslova now."

"Katusha—Katusha—don't you know me?"

Katusha rises, stares at Dmitri, her brain sodden with drink, unable to recognise him.

"You look like a gentleman I used to know—who kissed me—once—on a hay cart—and sang to me."

She walks to and fro, drunkenly hums a few lines of their little peasant love song.

"Stop! Stop! Katusha! I am Dmitri—Dmitri Nekhludof!"

"Oh, yes, I remember you now. You gave me a little cross—and I gave you mine—my cross and my love!"

"Katusha, I have wronged you terribly, and I've come to beg you to forgive me. I am to blame for it all. I want to atone for my sin—to make reparaiotn to you—to reconcile myself to God."

"God! What God have you found now? You should have thought of Him seven years ago!"

"Katusha——"

"Call me Maslova. I know the difference between us. I am a convict, and you are a gentleman—and a prince."

"Your are excited. I will come against to-morrow."

"Go! Go back to your princesses—your fine ladies—you can buy Maslova with a ten rouble note—any time!"

It is winter at an outpost on the Siberian border. Dmitri is in the Commandant's office. He paces to and fro—restless, nervous, expectant. He has given up his estates to the peasants and followed Katusha through hundreds of miles of snow and ice, to share her hardships, to protect and serve her. In his hand is an official document.

The door opens and Katusha enters. Her cheeks are aglow, her eyes are bright. Excitedly Dmitri rushes up to her.....

"At last I nave good news, Katusha! I have received an order from the Cztr! Your sentence has been changed from hard labour and life imprisonment to exile!"

Katusha looks at the pardon, studies it, undecided, uncertain. She closes her eyes, sways forward. Dmitri catches her in his arms.

"Don't you understand dear, you are no longer a prisoner. You are free—free to marry. We can settle here in Siberia. We can be married in the morning."

"Dmitri, I—you must forgive me if I cannot do what you wish I love you—always will—remember that, but we two are too far apart."

"We are not, Katusha. I want you—I want you for my wife."

"You want that only now, Dmitri, but you can never forget what I have been. My unhappy past can never be united with your future. You have been good to me—wonderfully good. We have both become better for it."

"I cannot give you up, Katusha! I love you. Do not go away to-morrow! Stay here and marry me."

"Forgive me, Dmitri, I cannot answer now. Wait until to-morrow. If I march away with the others, you will know. Otherwise, I will come to you."

* * * *

The sun is rising over a lofty chain of snow-capped mountains. The prisoners, packs on their backs, fall into line, urged on by the stacato voices of the guards. The clank, clank, clank of chains is heard in tragic rhythm.

Dmitri, nervous, restless, in the commandant's office, paces to and fro, then turns to the window. Through its frostly panes he sees Katusha fall into line with the women prisoners and march away.

Clank! clank! clank! resound the heavy chains. Dmitri rushes out the door. His hands reach out piteously, futilely. Katusha is going away. She is putting an impassable gulf between them. Memories of their happy youth swim before his misty eyes. He leans against the door for support. Yes, Katusha is right. They could never be happy together. But she has forgiven him, she loves him. she has made the sacrifice and he the atonement. A strange joy seizes him, spiritual and satisfying.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

PEPS BRING QUICK RELIEF AND HEALING TO TENDER AIR-TUBES

If your chest feels raw and tight—if you have frequent spasms of coughing, wheezing and gasping for breath—you may be sure that bronchitis has got you in its chest-crushing coils. Bronchitis has long been regarded as the most insidious of all chest complaints, but the discovery of Peps provides a real breatheable remedy that reaches the very roots of the trouble. Get a supply of these wonderful tablets to-day and keep them always handy. Take them often to break-up the threatened attacks.

To preserve the rich volatile essences contained in Peps, every tablet is separately wrapped in silver foil. When stripped of this protective jacket, and dissolved in the mouth. Peps give off wonderful healing and chest-strengthening fumes. These are carried with the breath through the windpipe and bronchials, direct into the lungs. Peps quickly soothe soreness and inflammation in the throat and bronchial tubes. They make the breathing easy, soothe and strengthen all effected tissues and membranes. and thus gives lasting relief.

Peps are the only genuine breatheable remedy for coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, influenza, laryngitis, night or early-morning cough, catarrh, and other distressing ailments of the breathing organs. Get a bottle of Peps tablets from your nearest chemist or medicine dealer. Price One Rupee. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

STATE HELP TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mysore Council Votes 20,00,000

BANGALORE, Dec' 14.

By an official majority, the Mysore Council voted Rs. 20,00,000 with a view to working under the Government control the Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd., a textile concern, repaying its guaranteed debts and providing working capital, having regard to "the magnitude of the public interests involved and desirability of saving the pioneer industry in the State." The concern was started in 1921 with a capital of 40,00,000 which was oversubscribed but ever since 1925,it has been "continally suffering from mismanagement, tightness of money market, or trade depression." Non-officials through a cut motion, opposed the grant especially when Government was faced with deficits all round.

The Government Member replied that the prospects of the textile industry were not as gloomy as apprehended. Having pursued a policy of helping the industry, Government could not go back now in view of the magnitude of the interests involved. The cut motion was pressed to a division and lost.

The Mysore Irrigation Bill providing for the proper regulation and control of water supply from State Irrigation Works, for levy of contributions, regulation of lagour, and punishment of irrigation offences, as amended by Select Committee, was then presented to the House. After a full discussion, it was decided that the Bill should be taken up again at a subsequent meeting.—A.P.

ROUND TABLE COMMITTEES

"Mac" Not Likely To Visit India

LONDON, Dec. 15.

With regard to current reports that Mr. MacDonald, Sankey and other named persons will lead the various Round Table Conference Committees to India, Reuter's Parliamentary correspondent learns that the personnel of none of the Committees has been established.

In view of the pressure of Government busines at the next session it is very unlikely that Mr. MacDonald could leave for India unless, late in the year after the adjournment of Parliament.

Meanwhile, of the names being canvassed, Lord Snell is likely for selection to one of the Committees.—Reuter.

THOMAS ABANDONS AFRICAN TRIP

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Owing to the pressure of Cabinet business, Mr. Thomas has abandoned his South African visit.—Reuter.

"DON'T DRIVE A CAR AGAIN."

Judge's Advice To Youth While Acquitting.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Oxford Undergradute J. A. Davies was found not guilty at the Old Bailey Criminal Court, to-day, of manslaughter of the police constable Needle whom he had knocked down and killed with a sports car on the outskirts of Oxford on October 14. Needle who was standing in the street on a dark night saw high a powered sports car, containing two men in top hats coming towards him at a furious pace. He stepped out into the road and signalled to the car to stop. The car, however, did not slow down and dashed into the constable and flung him into air, the body landing forty yards away with injuries so dreadful that he died in hospital later. Meanwhile Davies lost his head and drove on but went to the police next day after the broadcast appeal. "Speaking as man older than you, I hope you will not drive a car again," said the Judge discharging Davies."—Reuter.

COOCH-BEHAR PRINCE.

Bankruptcy Discharge Suspended

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Discharge from bankruptcy of Victor Nripendranarayan, Prince of Cooch Behar, who was adjudged bankrupt in April 1928, has been suspended for a year at London Bankruptcy Court.

The Official Receiver said that dividend of one shilling and eleven-sixteenths pence in the pound had been paid on the admitted proof of debt amounting to 15,148 sterling.

Insolvency was caused by his filing petition at Alipore in 1918 to establish his claim to the title of Rajah of Bijni, the cost of which absorbed nearly 18,000 sterling.

British Press Comments

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The general horror felt in Britain at murder of Mr. Stevens is voiced by the "Daily Telegraph" which says that the crime gains horrible prominence from the fact that it is a first of which a woman has been guilty, in the long record of Indian terrorism. The crime is warning of the length which the terrorist action may go. It is an imperative call for the exercise of exceptional powers under the last Bengal Ordinance with the utmost deligence and unflinching severity.

The "Morning Post", says: There is a simple way to make an end of these murders, namely, to make an end of all reforms, until crimes cease and order is restored.

PERVERTED PATRIOTISM.

The "News Chronicle"—The crime has not even the excuse of perverted patriotism, for such an outrage only strengthens the opposition to constitutional advance both here and in India. The Congress leaders cannot escape a measure of blame for their inflammatory speeches, which produce in unbalanced minds, the terrible belief that in certain circumstances murder is no wrong. This spirit, inherent in a small section of young India, must be stamped out. It is a task that even a wholly Indianised Government could not shrink from taking in hand.—Reuter.

Can you enjoy life to the full!

THINK what it means to ride, to play tennis, and to dance till the small hours, all in the same day, without turning a hair! Think, too, of being able to do all these things for days on end, without protest from nerves or body.

But you can, and will, enjoy life to its fullest, with Phosferine as your aid. A wonderful Tonic restorative, having power only to do good, Phosferine steadies your 'eye' and soothes your nerves. Soothed nerves mean quiet, deep, refreshing sleep every night. No more dullness, no more worry over 'looks,' no more nerviness. Just splendid, care-free health, which nature intended for you always.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS FOR

Influenza	Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Nerve Shock
Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Malaria
Indigestion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Anaemia	Headache

Made in Liquid or Tablets. Each sold in three sizes. The largest sizes are the more economical.

Physicians recommend PHOSFERINE HEALTH SALT as a gentle Tonic aperient. *No lassitude*, no violent reaction. It tones as it cleanses!

Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, London, E.C.4.

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED TO BOMBAY'S MOST POPULAR EVENING PAPER

THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL

If Not—Do It To-day.

And Join the growing number of its enlightened Readers for whose interest it is diligently catering every day with:

—The Latest News
—Candid Views
—Finest Get-up
—Topical Pictures

THE PAPER THAT SET THE STANDARD IN ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

Burma Conference Debates Rights Of Legislature

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The relations between the two Chambers of the Legislature were discussed at the Burma Round Table Conference this morning.

Mr. Ba Pe advocated that the initiative with regard to Finance Bills should rest with the Lower House though the Upper House would have the right of amending or rejecting them, but the final decision in this connection should rest with the Lower House.

A debate ensued regarding the authority to determine what constituted the Finance bill. Some speakers advocated that this function should rest with the speaker of the Lower House and others with the Governor.

There was general opinion in favour of Ministers being free to address either House, but voting only in the House to which they had been elected. The question of joint session was also discussed, some advocating a bare majority in order to pass the law and others a majority of two-thirds of members voting.

Three delegates who walked out yesterday were present but did not participate.—Retuer.

THE Royal Yakuti

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the herb abdicesi and riches vegetable druga. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,

RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs KEMP & CO., LTD., Bombay and Messrs [illegible] SUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO., Princess Street.

New York Cotton.

SHORT COVERING.

New York, December 15.

The New York Cotton Futures Market was quiet but firm in absence of selling influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts. Prices opened at a rise of 4 to 5 points, but the improvement was lost during the first hour on scattered selling. Later on prices steadily improved under short covering and recorded a rise of 11 points from the lowest level touched during the early part of the session. The market closed steady at a net rise of 7 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 6.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to 6.10.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. Jan. Highest 6.10 (2.35 p.m.); Lowest 5.99 (10-22 a.m.).

NEW YORK:—Market narrow. Hedge selling light. Basis in the South slightly easier. Expect a traders' market for the present.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service reports:—Sales of cloth by Mills in U.S. during November were 97 per cent. of production. Mill margins in U.S. past three weeks and Mill situation outside U.S. were irregular but unchanged on the whole. Movement off the plantations this season to end November is estimated at 11,160,000 bales against 10,599,000 last season.

New York cables:—Textiles remain quiet, prices slightly steadier on prospective moderate curtailment. Cotton has acted well in face of outside weakness, but definite trend in the near future is doubtful.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, December 15.

December	6.05+.07
January	6.06+.07
March	6.26+.08
May	6.43+.10
July	6.62+.09
October	6.90+.11
Middling Spot	6.20+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, December 15.

December	6.06+.10
January	6.10+.10
Middling Spot	6.10+.11

New York, December 15.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	6.01
March	6.20
May	6.39

New York: Noon Call:—

January	6.01
March	6.19
May	6.37

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, December 15.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Bales. 64,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	36,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, December 15.

January (Sakellaridis)	6.87
March	7.07
May	7.23
July	7.38
October	7.66
November	7.66
December	7.66
F.G.F. Spot	7.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, December 15.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	4.69
Fine	4.81
Superfine	4.93
OOMRA:—	
Good	4.41
Fully Good	4.51
Fine	4.66
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.26
Fully Good	4.36
Fine	4.46
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.36
Fine	4.46
Superfine	4.56

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, December 15.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & China £11-1/2.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered £103-1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £82-7/8.

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. £72.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £100-

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £39.

Indian Stock Sterling Loan:—

3 per cent. £42-1/2.

3-1/2 per cent. £48-1/2.

4-1/2 per cent. £58-1/2.

Consols 2-1/2 per cent. £53.

War Loan 5 per cent. £94-3/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £88-1/4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LESS PESSIMISM.

Liverpool, December 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 2 points. There were mixed orders, some hedge selling of nears and buying of distants. With less pessimism regarding international outlook, and with less pressure to sell, market maintained steady tone throughout the day. The market closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 1 point. Middling Spot Cotton prices improved 1 point to 5.08.

East Indian Cotton Futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points while Egyptian Cotton Futures advanced 7 to 1 point.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was steady and closed at a rise of 21 to 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—Meeting masters and men Manchester to-day abortive.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, December 15.

December, 1931	4.73	
January, 1932	4.69	4.72—.01
February, 1932		4.71—.01
March, 1932	4.70	4.72—.01
April, 1932		4.72
May, 1932	4.70	4.74
June, 1932		4.76
July, 1932	4.76	4.79
August, 1932		4.80
September, 1932		4.32+.01
October, 1932	4.81	4.84+.01
November, 1932		4.86+.01
December, 1932		4.90+.02
Middling Spot		5.08+.01
May, 1932	4.70	4.74

LONDON SILVER.

London, December 15.

SILVER:—Speculators small buyers. Sellers are scare. Market is quiet.

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	20-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, December 3.

Bar Gold Fine per Oz. £5-19-1.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, December 15.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills:—

3 Months 5-7/8 per cent.

6 Months 6-3/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills:—

3 Months 6-3/4 per cent.

6 Months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T.T. London on Berlin	14 57-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	3.59
T.T. London on Brussels	24.84
T.T. London on Madrid	40.81
T.T. London on Milan	67.56
T.T. London on Berne	17.72
T.T. London on Paris	88.06
T.T. London on Prague	15.50
T.T. London on New York) (Closing)	3.45

LINSEED.

London, December 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) per ton Dec/Jan. £11. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. per ton Decr. £9 3 9. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, (London) per ton Dec/Jan. £11 10 0. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, December 15.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London per cwt. Jan/Apl. 14.1. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, per cwt. May/Aug. 16.6. Sellers.

WHEAT: BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, December 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2lb. Cargoes December 25/9. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63lb. Cargoes Dec/Jan. 25/3. Value.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Dec/Jan. 28/3. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Nov/Dec. 31. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, December 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta:—

December per cwt. 9/6.

Jan/Mar. 9/7-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay:—

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 9/8.

C. & F. Karachi:—

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 9/8.

LONDON METALS

London, December 15.

Copper, Braziers £52.

Yellow Metal £42.

Spelters, Hard Indian Brands £13-1/2.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £9-1/8.

Tin, English Ingots £139-1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, December 15.

Demand Bills 345.50.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSCN.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/4 Highest Rs. 33/9 Closing Rs 33/8/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 32/14 Highest Rs. 33/4 3. Lowest Rs. 32/13/6 Closing 33/3/6

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, December 16.

In sympathy with steadier New York advices our Market opened at Rs. 189 for Broach A/M. delivery, but declined to Rs. 187/8 on scattered selling. At this level on unfavourable news about China-Japan situation, there was improved buying by a prominent operator and prices rose to Rs. 190. There was some recession on scattered selling and prices remained stationary at about Rs. 189/4.

Liverpool opened quiet at a rise of 1 point. Later on Liverpool was reported 3 points higher and Sterling Cross rate was 3.44. Our market ruled firm on active covering in Oomra D/J. which was quoted Rs. 7/ above Broach A/M. Broach Contract after advancing to Rs. 192/8 closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	191
Oomra D/J.	198
Oomra March	180/8
Bengal D/J.	168/4
Bengal March	164/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

December	115.70+.80
March	119.90+.80
June	125.50—0.60

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	Sup. Fine	F.	G.	Good
M. G. Bengal	181	179	178	171
M. G. Punjab	181	177	172	169
M. G. Oomra No. 3	212	208	204	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	224	220	216	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	218	214	210	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

51 Bussan & Co. Shegaon 22 on to Oomra.
34 P. R. Vakharia Manmar 200
68 Do. Amraoti 24 on to Oomra.
170 Do. Shegaon 215
100 Do. Amraoti 219
50 Do. Dhulia 197
40 Currimbhai Chandur 182
89 Do. Chilwara 171
100 Gokuldas Dossa Wapadvanj 42 on
47 Do. Arvi 27 on to Oomra
75 Motiram Vagnji Porbandar 182 1/4
47 Birla Bros. Pandurna Old 197
61 Khatau Mill Anjar 199
100 Kolaba Land Dhandhuka 192

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	184	174
Bengal Fine	179	169
Bengal F.G.	174	164
Sindh-Punjab Fine	179	169
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	174	164
Wardha-Hingt Fine	220	200
Nagpur Savner Fine	222	202
Yeotmal Fine	210	193
Arvi Fine	215	195
Amraoti Fine	208	192
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	208	192
Mulkapur Fine	198	187
Khandesh Fine	198	187
Muthia F.G.	190	170
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		193
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.		187
Parmhani F.G.G.S.		
Burwah Sanavad Fine		195
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine		190
Broach Fine		192
Broach F.G.		181
Cambodia		262
Miraj/Sangli		212
Compta Good		222
Jinja		282
Busoga		287

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 15-12-31	5710000	6505000
Receipts Yesterday 15-12-31	64000	36000
Exports to date 15-12-31	3439000	3662000
Stock at Ports 11-12-31	4638000	4149000
Stocks Interior for Towns 11-12-31	2205000	1816000
Stock Liverpool 11-12-31a	318000	917000
Visible Supply 11-12-31a	9190000	8177000
Quantity in Sight 11-12-31a	9016000	9457000
Quantity out of Sight 11-12-31a	5025000	4369000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 497/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per ton.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

April/May, 1932.

10-30 Rs. 189/
12-30 Rs. 189/8
2-30 Rs. 189/8
4-30 Rs. 191/4
5-30 Rs. 192/8
Highest 192/8
Lowest 187/

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Wheat May	4 9 9
Linsheed May	6 8 6
Castorseed	6 10 3
Cottonseed	3 15 0
Groundnuts	6 8 0
Teelseed	6 8 0
Linseed Spot	6 5 0
Rapessed	6 8 0
Mowraseed	5 12 0
Myrabolams	20 8 0
Poppyseed	8 12 0
Wheat Khandwa	32 0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	Bales.
Khandesh	724
Central India	308
Barsi-Nugger	493
Hyderabad-Gaorani	31
Berar	1,266
Central Provinces	350
Dhollera	31
N.-W. Provinces	220
Rajputana	155
Sind-Punjab	912
Westerns-Northerns	242
Americans	2 818
Egyptians	984
Cotton	8,584
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,483
Linseed	1,561
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	124
Gingellyseeds	4,036
Poppyseeds	296
Groundnuts	17 112
Castorseeds	6
Rice	14,305
Myrobalkams	1,415
	Tons.
Coal	1 711

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, December 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton: No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton Dec/Jan. £12-17-6. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Con't) per ton Dec/Jan. £12-7-6. Norminal.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	724	12,712
Central India	308	22.731
Barsi & Nagar	493	11,155
Hyderabad-Gaorani	81	2,407
Berar	1,266	39,976
Central Provinces	350	13,389
Total Oomras	3,222	102,370
Dhollera	31	22,091
N.-W. Provinces	220	8,883
Rajputana	155	8,790
Sind-Punjab	912	22,236
Broach		7,674
Coompta & Dharwar		7,754
Westerns-Northerns	242	6,735
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevilly & Cambodia		360
Persian		425
American	2,818	16,750
Egyptian & African	984	32,439
Comilla, Burma, & other sorts		55
Total	8,584	236,565

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

1st Sept. to 10th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	213	59,260
Janpan & China	3,700	216,443
Coast Ports		16,557
Up-country by Rail		43,792
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		18,058
Total	3,913	354,110

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Maret on 16th day of December 1931.

(Continued from Column 5.)

15 New India	14/10
200 Oriental	1345
10 Vulcan	4-10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Vel P.	933/12
1000 Andhra Val.	625
50 Bom. Tram P.	61/12
50 Bombay Tram.	101/4
100 Tata Hydro P.	100/10
100 Tata Hydro	110/15
1000 Tata Power P.	1015
1000 Tata Power	407/8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	667/8
100 Amritsar Patti	86/4
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	41/4
100 Mandra Bhon.	50
500 Tapti Valley	533/12
MINING.	
10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	12/12
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108/12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	44/12
30 Tata Steel D.	300
75 Tata Steel	21/6
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	83/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	191/4
250 Bom. Steam	163/2
50 Bombay Telephone	41/12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2/10/6
125 Bom. Burma Old	307/8
50 Bom. Burma New	115/10
100 Ind. Bleaching	127/8
15 Scindia	5/13
3½ per cent Government Pa- per	51/12
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99/6

Share Market

QUIET AT THE CLOSE

Bombay, Dec. 16.

The share market opened rather steady with a natural reaction and and there was some further improvement on reports of renewed China/Japan trouble. However at the advance there was increased selling influenced by rumours about cancellation of Tata Steel contracts. There is not much truth in the rubour and while there is room for some further recovery before a renewed decline, absence of speculative enterprise is telling on the market. The general feeling is nervous owing to uncertain political outlook and more or less it is a trader's market moving within narrow limits. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 620/ and after improving to Rs. 622/8 eased off to Rs. 617/8. Fazal shares closed quiet at Rs. 292/3. Cement shares ruled fairly steady. Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 21/12 and after improving to Rs. 22/6 declined to Rs. 21/6. Imperial Bank shares closed at Rs. 850/ and India Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 75/. Business for February Settlement will commence from the 19th inst.

Government Securities were quiet and 3½ per cent paper closed at Rs. 51/12.

MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4.0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
250 Bombay Dyeing	617/8
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	188/12
500 Central India P.	408/12
100 Central India	255
100 Colaba	63/12
100 Cooria	115
100 Crescent	43/12
250 Currim.	46/4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/3/9
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3/8
250 Fazulbhoy	292/8
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	86/4
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore-Malwa	306/4
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	8
100 Khatau	83/12
100 Kohinoor	95
250 Laxmi	658
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sasseon	20
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	114/6
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	92-8
250 Pearl	160
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	41/4
100 Swan	57/8
100 Swadeshi	198/12
25 Tata P.	1[illegible]
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	880
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	13/12
£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	850
500-125 Imperial Contr.	213/2
100-50 India	75
Union	3/1/6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13/2
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	143/2
100 Katni 1st P	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	503/12
100 Katni	138/2
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7/8
100 Shahabad	132/12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-4

(Continued in Column 4.)

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 16.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. 1/6 1/32
D. D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Dec. Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/2 Dec. Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 March.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 388
Banks Selling T T 387
Banks Buying T T 378
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 655
Banks Buying D D 690
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 165 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 145
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 130
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156
JAVA—
Banks D D 64 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.45 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/2 16th inst.
Japan/London 2/4 1/2 15th inst.
London/Paris 88.00 15th inst.
London/Belgium 24.75 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.75 15th inst.
London/Italy 67.50 15th inst.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Bombay Dyeing 620; 16; 21; 17
Century 190; 87; 92; 88
Colaba 63
Crescent 43
Fazul 295; 91; 96; 92
Indore 3076
Madhowji N. 10
Nagpur 255; 53; 55
New Great 113;14
Pearl 160; 59; 60
Simplex 41
Swadeshi 200; 202; 198
Burma 305; 6; 4; 9; 7
Hydro 110-15
Tram 101
Deff. 300 N.
Ord. 22-14; 23-4; 21.6
Bundi 13-2
Indian 143; 41; 43
Katni Ord. 138
Alcock 53 N.

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Our market rather ruled quiet and occasional improvement attained by short covering was lost on increased selling. Upcountry arrivals of Gold are again show a falling tendency Silver prices after improving to Rs. 63/2 again eased off to Rs. 62/15., Sterling Cross rate opened at 3.45½ and rates in the evening were as under:—

Bar Gold Ready	28 15 6
Magsar	28 15 6
Posh	28 15 9
Bar Silver Ready	62 15 0
Magsar	63 0 0
Posh	63 4 0
Magsar Tejimandi	1 12 0
Posh Tejimandi	3 8 0

London/Berlin 14.50 15th inst.
London/Holland 8.60 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £5.18.9 14th inst. £5.19.1 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 14th inst. 19 7/8 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 14th inst. 20 1/8 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 7/8 14th inst. 21 1/2 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 per cent 5 7/8 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent 14th inst. 6 3/16 per cent 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 5½ per cent.
3 mos 6 per cent.
6 mos 5½ per cent.
Ton:—Steady.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 16.

Gran, Ellingen, Calcutta.
Gharinda, Endersby, Calcutta.
Madras Maru, Ama, Karachi.
Genoa, Benzamina, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

December 17.

Mongolia, Rhoder, Sydney.
City of Baroda, Bremner, Karachi.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.

LOADING.

December 16.

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Gharinda for Karachi.
Steamer Gran for Karachi.
Steamer Chitral for Kobe.
Steamer City of Hereford for New York.
Steamer Nizami for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mangolia:—The P & O S N Co's English Mail steamer Mongolia, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 2nd inst. a general cargo 345 passengers.

S S Gran:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Gran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Gharinda:—The S I S N Coy's steamer Gharinda arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail for Sydney etc., on the same day.

S S Baroda:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Baroda will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

S S Ranchi for London:- 14708: Rs. bar gold, M Sunderji; 598577 Rs. bar gold, Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.; 524251 Rs. bar gold, P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.; 691282 Rs. bar gold, L Pragji; 193302 Rs. bar gold National Bank of India; 602703 Rs. bar gold, Chimabhai & Co.; 310756 Rs. bar gold Yokohama Specie Bank; 511471 Rs. bar gold, Chinubhai & Co.; 480658 Rs. bar gold M Sunderji; 249989 Rs. bar gold, P and O Banking Corpn.; 600 bags myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.; 441 bags till seed, R Ratilal & Co.; 65 bags turmarie, 400 bags kismiss, K Harjivan & Co.; 16 bales animal skin, H Habibulla 178153 Rs. bar gold, Mercantile Bank of India; 882778 Rs. bar gold Netherland Commercial Bank; 309470 Rs. bar gold, L Pragji; 275850 Rs. bar gold, P and O Banking Corpn.; 1035333 Rs. bar gold National Bank of India.

For Marseilles:—81016 Rs. gold sovereigns, L Pragji; 81016 Rs. gold sovereigns; P and O Banking Corpn.; 357980 Rs. gold sovereigns M Sunderji; 1280 bags groundnut, 287 bags mastard seed, R Ratilal & Co.

For New York:—175332 Rs. bar gold, M Sunderji; 609875 Rs. bar gold P and O Banking Corpn. 81203 Rs. bar gold National Bank of India.

S S Masula for Dunkirk.—100 ton manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 2000 ton manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

For London.—266 drums groundnut oil, 30 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills Ltd.

S S Rabenfels for Hamburg.—63 bags gum karaya, 24 bags gum ghatty, R Damji & Co.; 58 bags gum ghatty, S Khetry & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.

For Rotterdam.—1350 bags linseed oil cakes, Svastika Oil Mills Ltd.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool:—1600 bags myrabollam, C. Jivanlal & Co.

For Glasgow:—800 bags groundnut cakes, K M Nathoo.

S S Nordic for Hamburg:—40 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala. 750 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, S Gambhirchand.

For Antwerp.—100 bales hemp, K J Kapadia & Co.

S S Germania L D for Port Said for orders:—18346 bags groundnuts L Dreyfus & Co.

S S City of Hereford for New York.—124 bags gum karaya, K Harjivan & Co.; 7 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.

S S Heyeizan Maru for Kobe.—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Shanghai.—300 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong.—19 cases fish mows, 1 case shirk firs, P Dhanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

S S Tysia, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—10 cases glassware; 580 cases e'ware; 60 cases filings; 51 cases iron ware; 150 cases slate pencils; 400 cases slates; 180 bales wood pulp; 30 bales paper; 300 bundles y.m. circles; 77 bundles y.m. sheets; 291 bundles chemicals; 110 bundles trimmings.

From Gothenburg:—1820 bales paper; 124 cases stoves; 754 cases ceilings; 115 cases iron; 903 cases nails; 222 cases card boards; 300 cases matches in jinc; 207 cases hinges; 25 cases machinery; 114 cases handles; 389 cases glassware 70 drums turpentine oil

From Oslo:—1532 bales paper; 1324 bundles nails; 1005 bags soda ash.

From Antwerp.—715 bundles steel bars; 913 bundles steel angles; 45 bundles steel keys; 60 drums colour; 300 bundles nails; 40 bundles mill-boards; 216 kgs. Lead; 200 bales glassware; 60 cases preserves; 100 wire netting; 150 cases 53 cases paper; 15 cases cotton yarn.

S S Vasna, Agents M M & Co.; from Busrah:—12 bags almond kernals; 580 bags mash; 78 bags hardware; 79 bales wool; 133 bales s. skins; 20450 bags dates; 8 bundles gold.

From Karachi:—19 cases wine; 59 cases fish manure; 119 cases rice; 45 cases gram; 593 cases wheat; 31 cases wheat flour; 34 bags prawns.

S S Bandra, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah:—92 bags beans, 760 bags hartumar; 425 bags mash.

From Mohammerah.—175 bags poppy seed; 134 bags attari; 245 bags raisin; 161 bags almonds; 30 bales s. skin; 43 bales wool.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.
J9

REGD. NO. B. 1551.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1931

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking.
J10

Britishers' Panic About Seva Dal.

"WHATEVER CONGRESS DOES IS DONE OPENLY."
—PT. JAWAHARLAL.

Volunteers Essential In Congress Work.

ANOTHER CAMP OPENED AT VILE-PARLE.

Yet another Camp for training the Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers was opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, on Wednesday morning at Vile Parle. It is a camp organised by the Maharashtra P. C. C. to train both men as well as women volunteers of the Seva Dal.

The opening ceremony was attended by prominent Congress workers from Bombay including Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Dr. D. D Satheye and Mrs. Gangaben Patel were among those present.

Mr. C. G. Ranade, Secretary of the Maharashtra P. C. C., welcoming the guests and requesting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to declare the Camp open, said that the Camp was meant to train Maharashtrian youths to carry on the Congress work in war as well as in peace. The volunteers who would be trained in the Camp would be taught how to live and die for their country. He gave the number of Sainiks from ten districts of Maharashtra who had joined the Camp. The total number was 38, the district of Satara heading the list with ten volunteers. Besides there were five women volunteers whose names were: Davaben Dhaval, Krishna Kulkarni, Sharda Apte, Vimal Bhagwat and Hansa Sankekar.

SIRDAR OPENS THE CAMP.

Sardar Vallabhbhai then hoisted the National Flag, and declared the Camp open. He said to open such camps was not an act of war. Volunteers were an essential feature of the Congress, whether it was engaged in war or was enjoying a spell of peace. A Congress volunteer must be an ideal citizen as well as a good soldier as he would have to look after the Congress work both in times of war and peace.

Pandit Jawaharlal, then, addressing the gathering, referred to the attack of British press on the Seva Dal movement. He said it showed that they were afraid of the Seva Dal. But there was no need for that panic on their part. Whatever the Congress does, it does openly. The work of the Congress during the last ten or twelve years was there, and there was nothing to warrant the fear that the British press seemed to entertain about it. The Congress was accused of the breach of the Delhi Truce, but it was an entirely baseless charge. The truth was that the Government were unable to crush the non-violent activity of the Congress, and, therefore, they have to resort to vilification of, and base attacks on the Congress, but that would not deter Congress from its path.

JAWAHARLAL ON IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS.

Speaking about the Camp, Pandit Jawaharlal said that if they had a National Government they would have opened such Camps all over the country. Every citizen of the future Swaraj Government must be a well-trained soldier able to face any responsibility during peace or war. The volunteers who were under training in the Camp were expected to spread the zeal for freedom throughout the country. Their work would be to rouse the people for the freedom's fight. It was comparatively easier to flame that fire, but it was really difficult to control it, and it was to achieve the latter object that they wanted trained men. He congratulated the Maharashtra P. C. C. on making arrangements to train such workers.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, President of the women's branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal, of the M. P. C. C., thanked the Sardar and Pandit Jawaharlal and the function came to a close.

NATION PREPARED FOR FIGHT.

Control Over Army And Foreign Affairs.

MALAVIYAJI ON INDO-BRITISH VIEWPOINTS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Paris.—"The Indian Nation is fully prepared to continue the fight for freedom", said Pandit Malaviya in a speech at tea in his honour at hotel attended by 200 members of the Indian Colony in Paris including a number of women. Referring to the Round Table Conference, Pandit Malaviya dwelt on the difference between the Indian and the British viewpoints, especially with regard to the control of the Army and Foreign Affairs, and said that the British Government were not prepared to grant control on these two vital points, and the Indian Nation would not be satisfied unless these points were settled.—Reuter.

PARIS UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES RECEIVE PT. MALAVIYA.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Paris.—The University authorities received Pandit Malaviya this evening.—Reuter.

New Spanish Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Madrid.—A new Cabinet has been formed with Don Manuel Azana as Premier and War Minister and Zulueta as Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

Earlier.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Madrid.Mr. Azana, the Prime Minister, has failed to form a Cabinet owing to the Radical Party's refusal to collaborate. He has agreed to form a Cabinet of Republicans and Socialists, excluding the Radicals.—Rueter.

MR. & MRS. SHIVA RAO IN BARCELONA

Lectures On Hinduism & Social Questions.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Barcelona.—Mr. Shiva Rao, accompanied by his wife, has arrived here to lecture on Hinduism. His wife will lecture on social questions. Mr. Shiva Rao will be the guest of Government during his stay.—Reuter.

IN DEFENCE OF BURMA R. T. C. WALK-OUT

Separation & Dominion Status Cannot Go To-gether

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

From my conversations with Chit Hlang and two other delegates to the Burma Round Table Conference, I understand that if the Phongyes instruct them to return immediately they are prepared to carry out those instructions. The general feeling is that Lord Peel's statement though ostensibly his own, represents the views of the British Cabinet as a whole. The dissatisfied delegates state therefore that they have no other alternative than to protest.

'GIVING A CHANCE TO GOVT.

Asked how a one-day non-participation could be effective, Mr. Chit Hlang replied. "As we pointed out that the Conference, we propose to give a chance to the Government and if they do not modify their attitude, we shall leave the Conference for all time.

Maung Maung Gee, Secretary of the anti-Separationist delegation, interviewed, said: "I have always said that England is not going to give Burma Dominion Status-cum-Separation. Viscount Peel's statement has amply justified my fears. Our Party did well to withdraw from the Conference. We can do nothing at this moment. Nothing more than to find our way into an Indian federation for, that will give Burma full autonomy without the danger of separation.

LOWER HOUSE.

Question Of Members' Qualifications.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Qualifications of members of the Lower House were discussed at the Burma Round Table Conference this afternoon in which connection the present rules were generally accepted subject to the power of amendment. The Committee then took up the question of excluded areas, and agreed that responsibility in relation to the Shan States should lie with the Governor, but it was argued that some parts of areas now excluded were fit for responsible government.

As regards other parts it was suggested that an annual statement dealing with areas other than the Shan States might be submitted to the legisltture for debate.

QUESTION OF NON-ATTENDANCE.

It is understood that Messrs. Chit Hlaing, Tharrowaddy Pu and Tun Aung Gyaw had intended not to attend the Burma Round Table Conference to-morrow, but their decision is likely to be modified in view of the latest developments and expectation that the question of safeguards and responsibility will again come up.—Reuter.

WAGES DISPUTE AGAIN.

1919 Hours' Agreement To End.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, December 16.

A serious situation has arisen is Lancashire cotton industry. Operatives of the Spinning Section have rejected the employers' proposals to negotiate regarding the return to longer hours at the present wages. Notice has been given by the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation to end the 1919 Hours' Agreement which consequently terminates on 31st December, after which, unless a new move is made, the Spinning Section of the Industry will be on a day-to-day basis, individual employers being at liberty to make their employees.—Reuter's Special

CHINESE CONCERTED OFFENSIVE.

Japanese Rush Reinforcements.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO RETRIEVE POSITION.

LONDON, December 15.

Mukden.—A concerted offensive on three important points on the South Manchuria Railway, Tiehling, Chang Chiotun and New Chang has been launched by Chinese regular and irregular troops, according to the reports received by the Japanese quarters here the Railway is guarded by Japanese troops.

Japanese military officers express the opinion that Mr. Chang Hsue Hliang has ordered the attack in a desperate effort to retrieve his position. A squadron of aircraft has been sent to assist the small Japanese garrison at Chang Chiatun whither 3,000 Chinese troops are reported to be advancing. The Japanese have rushed reinforcemests to Tiehling where the Japanese suffered casualties of five killed, and ten wounded in an ensuing sharp fighting; but the main centre of apprehension is New Chang, which 2,000 Chinese are threatening. The Japanese have taken up positions to repulse the attack.—Reuter.

Mr. Yoshizawa's Acceptance.

LONDON. Dec. 15.

Mr. Yoshizawa has accepted the foreign portfolio in the new Japanese Ministry.—Reuter.

MAHATMA A MENACE TO PEACE !

British Press On The Italian Interview

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Further prominance is given in the British Press to the alleged Congress official statement asking the branches to try to turn Women leaders so that when men are arrested women may become leaders as the Englishmen will not arrest them. It is proclaimed as cowardice to introduce women on the ground that the Government will not be so uncivilised as to arrest them.

"MENACE TO PEACE!"

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Gandhiji is a menace to India's peace as his interview has virtually made the declaration of war with Britain. The paper says whether in the direction of "non-violent" mischief or in that of terrorist atrocity the supreme need of India is a fearless assertion of public authority. The Bengal atrocity is an imperative call for the exercise of those exceptional powers contained in recent Ordinances with the utmost deligence and most unflinching severity.

CONGRESS RESPONSIBILITY.

The whole Press holds the Congress and its leaders fully responsible for Mr. Stevens' murder because as the "News Chronicle" states "the Congress leaders' inflamatory speeches produced in the unbalanced minds the terrible belief that in certain circumstances murder is not wrong. This is inherent in small sections of young India which must be ruthlessly stamped out."

INDIA TO WIN FREEDOM ON INDIAN SOIL

Futile Negotiations And Trips To England

SARDAR'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY WOMEN TO FIGHT WITH WEAPONS OF TRUTH & NON-VIOLENCE

Hundreds of women mostly clad in Khaddar saris and including a large number of Desh Sevikas in their orange coloured saris assembled at the Madhav Baug on Tuesday afternoon to hear the Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. Mrs. Jankibai Jamnalal Bajaj presided.

FUTILE TRIPS TO ENGLAND.

Addressing the gathering Sardar Patel said that after Gandhiji left for England they had given up calling such meetings thinking that there was no need for them. When the Mahatma went to England they all hoped that on his return there would be a new era and they would have to work in a different manner. He had left the shores of Italy only a day before and would be in Bombay on 28th instant. The women of Bombay who had given him a hearty send off must now prepare themselves for according him an equally grand reception. They would naturally ask what Gandhiji had brought with him. The answer of the speaker to the question was the same that he made at the time when Gandhiji was leaving India. He (speaker) believed that India would have to win freedom on the Indian soil and nothing could be gained by trips to England.

TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE.

During the last struggle the eyes of the whole world were turned to India because India was fighting her battle with a unique weapon. That was the weapon of Truth and non-violence. If there was a revival of the fight they would have to follow the same path of non-violence.

TIPPERA OUTRAGE CONDEMNED.

The Sardar then referred to the shooting incident at Tippera in Bengal. He said it was the first time that two of their sisters were alleged to have perpetrated the crime. Such deeds harmed the cause of the country and although there was no need of his warning the women in Bombay he wanted them to remember that they must guard themselves against such things. He had heard people saying that if the fight was revived this time repression would be so strong that the Congress would be crushed. If the Congress claimed to represent 350 million people of India as it did then nothing could crush it unless it was the will of God that it should be crushed.

CHITTAGONG IN DARK.

He was pained to learn of the incident in Bengal and more so because women were concerned in it. They knew that the Chittagong was virtually under Martial Law. No one outside knew what was exactly happening in that part of the country nor would the Government let them know. Probably the cause for provocation for those misguided sisters might have been too great but he wanted his hearers that so long as they wanted to follow the path of non-violence no amount of provocation should be too great for them.

IMAM SAHEB'S SPIRIT.

He recalled the days when he was in jail last year with the late Imam Saheb who led the Satyagrahis at Dharsana although he was in a precarious condition of health. When the speaker told the Imam Saheb that he should have taken rest, the latter replied that after all he had to die and it did not matter whether he died in the jail or outside. It is that of mind that makes one suffer every hardship cheerfully and the speaker wanted every one of his countrymen to develop that spirit.

WOMAN AND VIOLENT WEAPONS

Reverting again to the Bengal outrage the speaker observed that the very idea of women handling violent weapons was foreign to Indian civilisation. Western women who were brought up in an altogether different atmosphere might be excused if they took to those methods. But to the Indian mind the very idea was revolting.

WHAT NEXT?

Answering the question "what next" the speaker said that no one could give a definite reply to that question. Gandhiji who was forced to go to England by the Congress Working Committee against his wish was returning and they should keep themselves ready for his orders. He had rightly asked them not to precipitate matters before his arrival as it was not fair to take any step before he was given a chance to meet his colleagues and tell them all that had happened in London.

UNJUSTIFIABLE U. P. ORDINANCE.

But if they were to infer as to what was in store for them from the signs around he could say that the Government wanted fight whether they wanted it or nor. Bengal was at present experiencing a regime which was unknown to Indian history. In the United Provinces the Government had promulgated the same Ordinance under which they were terrorising Bengal. In Bengal they said they had to meet the terrorists and therefore they wanted such wide powers but in U.P. there was no such situation. It was purely a question of Kisans and a purely economic problem. He believed that it could be amicably solved but only if there was a wish to do it. But if the Government refuse to accept the right of the Congress to represent the Kisans there could be no solution.

HOW TO RECEIVE GANDHIJI.

Concluding Sardar Patel made a forceful appeal to the women to boycott all foreign cloth and to wear Swadeshi. He wanted thousands of them to go to the mole on the day of Gandhiji's arrival and to line the route through which he would pass. But they must one and all be in pure Khaldar or orange coloured Saris. During the last struggle the world witnessed the strength of Indian womanhood. The time to show their determination to win their country's freedom was again coming and he expected the women of India and especially the women of the city of Bombay to play the same part as they did in the last fight.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta moved a resolution expressing deep sorrow at the demise of the late Imam Saheb of Bavazir a lifelong associate of Gandhiji and expressing sympathy with his daughter Aminabai in her bereavement which was accepted by the meeting.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S TOUR IN KARNATAK.

The Programme.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 14.

Bombay, departure, 16th Dec. 17-00.

Poona, arrival 16th Dec. 19-50, and departure 17th Dec. 20.35.

Belgaum, arrival 17th Dec. 9-58, and departure 17th Dec. 13-00 (by car).

Hubli, arrival 17th Dec. 15-30, and departure 18th Dec. 7-30 (by car).

Dharwar, arrival 18th Dec. 8-00, and departure 18th Dec. 11-00 (by car).

Hubli, arrival 18th Dec. 11-30, and departure 19th Dec. 6-00 (by car).

Gadag, arrival 19th Dec. 7-30, and departure 19th Dec. 11-30 (by train).

Bagalkot arrival 19th Dec. 15-30, and departure 20th Dec. 6-00 (by car).

Bijapur, arrival 20th Dec. 8-00, and departure 20th Dec 15-00 (by train).

Hootgi, arrival 20th Dec. 18-20, catches Madras Mail 20th Dec. 18.39 (Madras Mail leaves Hootgi at 18-45).

Bombay, arrival 21st Dec. 6-15.

HOW THE TRUCE IS OBSERVED !

Peaceful Village Meeting Dispersed

The General Secretary, Delhi Congress Committee, in the course of a statement writes:—

The authorities of Delhi Province have their own ideas of observing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. They were exhibited at a Congress meeting held at a village, named Ladpur-Kanjhawala, where without any provocation the police broke up the meeting with the help of "lathis. The meeting was being held in the private ground under the presidentship of Ch. Bihari Singh. Dr. Sukhdeo and Bibi Vedkumariji who had gone from Delhi for this purpose addressed the meeting. Everything went on quite peacefully until Circle Police Inspector with about 30 policemen appeared on the scene. It seemed that the Patwari had obtained 4 or 5 signatures from persons of distant villages. The purport of the application was that as there was a danger of breach of peace if this meeting was allowed to be held, it should be stopped. Armed with the application, the police Inspector ordered the dispersal of the meeting.

NON-VIOLENT GATHERING

Dr. Sukhdeo assured the Inspector that there was no danger and the meeting was quite peaceful. He also asked the opinion of the people as to the desirability of holding the meeting. And excepting four or five all men voted for continuing the meeting. The Inspector after arresting the President of the meeting, ordered his men to disperse the gathering. The audience consisted about one thousand villagers of whom about half were ladies. Policemen pounced upon the audience as if an enemy battalion was to be overcome. Many received injuries on heads and chests; but not one among them left the meeting till they elected another President and passed a resolution condemning the action of the police officials.

After two days, arrested persons were let off wihout any ceremony. Now the question is, who is responsible for injuries to so many persons?

MARXISTS IN CONFERENCE.

Working-Class Offensive Against Capitalism.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, December 15.

Nearly 200 Marxists met in a week-end Conference to discuss the financial crisis and the consequent political situation.

Mr. Palme Dutt opined that while conditions of Capitalist bankruptcy were calling for workers' offensive, efforts should be made to reach common ground in mobilising a Working Class Front to meet the crisis.

SOCIALISM IN NAME.

In the course of discussion, it was opined that the method of "gradualism" was only a support to capitalism in the name of socialism. That was the reason why the Labour Party dropped its role of opposition to capitalism and drew imaginary strength from petty "Burgoise" class.

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY.

The suggestion to establish "Red" Union was hevemently combated on the ground that more work of consolidation was necessary, as the present Trade Unions contained a large number of Marxists. The suggestion that even a small "Red" Union minority could bring about a revolution was stubbornly opposed, as the majority of the working class must be won over for an effective and successful revolution.

Demonstrations Of Unemployed In London.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 15.

There were disorderly scenes on roadway outside London County Hall, Westminster Bridge, this afternoon when a large procession of unemployed from all parts of London arrived with the intention of sending a deputation to the County Council.

A policeman was dragged from his horse in the tightly packed crowd. Traffic on all approaches to the Bridge was dislocated and mounted police were necessary to disperse demonstrtaion. The demonstrators assembled on the embankment early this afternoon.

The first contingent arrived heralded by the brass band playing the "Internationale" and headed by an enormous red banner and standard bearing the emblem of the Hammer and Sickle painted in red. The procession marched along embankment in an orderly manner accompanied by many women and marshalled by police.—Reuter.

IBN SAUD AS ARBITRATOR

Gives Award Against Himself

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Hejaz Legation in London states that the dispute between Hejaz, Nejd and Yemen with regard to the ownership of Aaro mountain has been settled most amicably. On failure of representatives of the Governments concerned to reach a agreement Imam Yehya of Yemen cabled to Ibn Saud requesting him to be the sole arbiter whereupon Ibn Saud decided against himself and abandoned his claim to territory.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill's Health.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Mr. Winston Churchill is "doing splendidly" according to a cable received by his son in London this evening from his mother in New York.—Reuter.

LOVE V. RANK AND TITLE.

Prince Nicholas Decides For Latter.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Bukharest—Following the visit of Prince Nicholas to the Palace this afternoon, well-informed persons declared that all indications were that Prince Nicholas had renounced his marriage retaining his title and rank.—Reuter.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.